FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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succeeding publication. Advertisers are request-
ed to state the number of insertions desired, or
they will be continued till forbid, and charged
accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

MOTHER'S REQUEST.
An additional Supply of this popular Work, by
the Rev. Mr. Bailey, just received by
E. J. HALE.
May 11, 1838. 93-2w

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
(In Equity.)
Caroline Munroe and Alex'r Munroe, by his Guardian Christopher Munroe. } *Petition for the Sale of Lands.*
PURSUANT to a Decree made at Spring Term, 1838, in the above cause, I will expose to Sale, on Monday the 2d day of July next, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, 200 acres of Land, lying on Little Rockfish, adjoining the lands of Daniel Baker, John Cook, and others.
100 acres, lying on Little Rockfish, adjoining or near the above.
100 acres, lying on the South side of Little Rockfish.
A Saw Mill seat, on Little Rockfish with water and timber privileges.
Timber privileges on one hundred acres.
A Mill seat on the Horse-pen Branch.
Timber privileges on fifty acres, lying on Cross and Beaver Creeks.
TERMS.—A credit of six months;—Bond with good security.
MARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. & M. E.*
May 11, 1838. 93ts.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
(In Equity.)
Mary King and Mary J. King, by her Guardian Alex. McKethan, } *Petition for the Sale of Lands.*
PURSUANT to a Decree made at Spring Term, 1838, in the above cause, I will expose to Sale on Monday the 2d day of July next, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville,
197 acres of Land,
adjoining the lands of Cumberland, the lands of John McNeill, John Dew, Peters, upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.
MARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. & M. E.*
May 11, 1838. 93ts.

Cape Fear Navigation Company.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held on Friday, 1st June next.
JAMES MEBANE, Pres't.
May 14, 1838. 93 tm
The Raleigh Register will insert the above one day of meeting.

Limestone Springs, S. C.
The healthy and agreeable Watering Place, established by an association of gentlemen, for private gain, but to promote the prosperity of the State, by arresting the current of Northern travel, which has annually carried away hundreds of thousands of her wealth to enrich other cities, will be prepared the ensuing season to accommodate 300 persons, in a style of comfort surpassed by any similar establishment in the United States. The main brick building will contain upwards of 100 bed-rooms, besides an extensive drawing-room, dining room, and ball-room and wooden houses and a number of cabins suitable for families are also provided. A piano and good table will be furnished for the amusement and recreation of the visiters; and the ball-room, with a suitable band of music, will be always at their service. The main Spring is of delightful limpid water, which has proved highly beneficial to dyspeptics. It is enclosed in marble, and has an open portico, 50 feet long and 26 wide, provided with seats, and well shaded by a deep and beautiful grove. An elegant Bathing House, with pools walled up with marble, with a sufficient number of dressing apartments, is also contiguous to the Spring. The very best supplies will be provided, and first-rate cooks engaged; and the rates of boarding will be very moderate, the following table will show:
Board, for a less time than 4 weeks, per day, $6 00
Board, for a longer time than 4 weeks, per week, 5 00
Board, for a less time than one week, per day, 1 00
Board for children, at the first table, full price.
Board for children, at the second table, half price.
Board for servants, half price.
Horse for less than a week, per day, 62½
Horse for less than 4 weeks, do 50
Horse over 4 weeks, per week, 2 50
J. W. CLARK,
Superintendent of the Limestone Springs Co.
May 12. 93-11J'ly.

NEW GOODS.
NOW RECEIVING, my *SPRING AND SUMMER*
DRY GOODS,
consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT.
Also a heavy Stock of
GROCERIES,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
HHDS. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do New Orleans do,
300 bags Rio Coffee, (new crop,)
50 do Laguira do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted,)
50 do No. 1 White Lead,
25 hhds. prime Molasses, (new crop,)
200 sacks Liverpool Salt,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, Shore and Bank,
Paper with Loaf Sugar, Tea, Shot, Lead,
Axes, Weeding Hoes, Trace Chains, Mouse-traps, Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, Wines, Cordials of all kinds.
Also on consignment, a few firkins of prime MOUNTAIN BUTTER;—All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH, Country Produce, or doubted paper. My Stock for the Summer season is complete. Call and examine for yourselves.
C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, April 17, 1838. 89tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

THE next Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of North Carolina, will be held in St. Bartholomew's Church, Pittsborough, on the first Wednesday in June, 1838.
E. L. WINSLOW, Sec'y.
May 7, 1838. 92tt.
The Wilmington Advertiser, Salisbury Watchman, Raleigh Register, Edenton Gazette, and Newbern Spectator, will publish the above till time of meeting.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE,
20 CASKS fresh new crop RICE,
By C. J. ORRELL.
February 13, 1838. 80tf.

Notice.
THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Jeremiah Benton, dec'd, at the last Term of Anson County Court, in April last, hereby notifies all persons having claims against said Estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.
W. B. McCORKLE, *Executor.*
Wadesborough, May 1, 1838. 91-4w.

Just Received,
15 BASKETS CHAMPAGNE WINE,
10 Qr. casks Marseilles Madeira do,
20 barrels N. E. Rum,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 8, 1838. 92tf

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.
A FEW copies of this popular Medical Book for families, for sale low by
E. J. HALE.
Also, just received,
BYRON'S, Bulwer's and Marryatt's Works, complete; Leila; Young Wife's Book; The New Edition of Psalms and Hymns, Ready Reckoner, &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.
May 8, 1838.

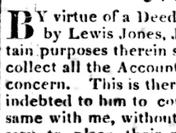
Look at this!
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has commenced the
Boot & Shoe Making Business
In this place, and by unremitting attention to it, hopes to share a portion of public patronage. His Shop is at the foot of Haymount, opposite the Store of Mr. George McNeill, where he may be found at all times, giving strict attention to his business. Persons ordering work may rest assured of getting it at the time promised.
THOS. J. JOHNSON.
May 4, 1838. 92 3wpd
P. S.—Boots and Shoes repaired at the shortest notice possible. T. J. J.

Notice.
BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by David Carver, on the 4th instant, for certain purposes therein stated, I am authorized to collect all Accounts and Notes due the said Carver. This is therefore to notify all persons indebted to him to come forward and settle the same with me, without delay, or it will be necessary to place their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.
WALTER DRAUGHON.
Fayetteville, May 8, 1838. 92 6w

Notice.
BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Lewis Jones, Jr. on the 2d inst., for certain purposes therein stated, I am authorized to collect all the Accounts and Notes due the said concern. This is therefore to notify all persons indebted to him to come forward and settle the same with me, without delay, or it will be necessary to place their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.
P. TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, May 8, 1838.

State of North Carolina.
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1838.
Rhoda Sinclair, vs. Elam Williams and Nancy his wife, Wm. McNeil and Sarah his wife, and Calvin R. Sinclair. } *Petition for Dower.*
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants William McNeil and Sarah his wife, and Calvin R. Sinclair, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a public Newspaper notifying said non-residents personally to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court to be held for said County, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the Petitioner should not be granted, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.
Witness, Norfleet Drew Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1838.
[$2] N. D. BOGGAN, *Clerk.*

Notice to Travellers going South.
THE PEOPLE'S LINE



Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.
GEO. W. DENT,
[90] *Agent for the Company.*
Montgomery Hall, Montgomery, Ala., Ap'l 4.

Notice.
THE Subscriber having qualified as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of the late Mrs. Rosa A. Troy, at April Term of Anson County Court, 1838, gives notice to all those having demands against said Estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery, and all those indebted to said Estate to come forward and make payment.
H. H. STRONG, Executrix.
May 4, 1838. 92 6w

NEW GOODS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their Fresh Supply of *Spring and Summer Goods*, comprising the best assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,
Ever offered in this market.
ALSO, a general assortment of
GROCERIES,
Consisting in part of
9 HHDS. SUGAR,
30 do Molasses,
50 bags Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, (assorted,)
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
200 pair Bright and Blue Traces,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 boxes Collins and King's Axes, &c.,
Which are offered on favorable terms at WHOLESALE, by
NOTT & STARR.
April 18, 1838. 89tf
Country Merchants will do well to call.

FOR SALE,
25 BBLS. Irish Potatoes,
300 Bus. Seed Oats,
20 Bbls. Calcined Plaister,
150 Casks Fresh Thomastown Lime.
For sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON, *Green Street.*
April 4th, 1838. 87-*tf.*

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.
E. A. HARPER.
March 28, 1838. 87 tf

Bordeaux Vinegar.
JUST RECEIVED, 1 Tierce best Bordeaux VINEGAR, For sale by
March 26, 1838. C. J. ORRELL.

Mules, Wagon, and Buggy,
FOR SALE.
FOUR first rate MULES, a TIMBER WAGON, and a handsome new double BUGGY, with Harness. For terms, apply at this office.
March 28. 86tf.

NEW BOOKS.
LOCKHART'S Life of Walter Scott; 5th vol. of Pickwick; Book of the United States; Lamb's Works; Gentleman Jack; City of the Sultan; Pretension; Duke of Monmouth; Vandelieur; Embassy; Young Wife; Graham's Lectures; Home I live in; Never Despair; American Almanac; Recollections of a Southern Matron: The Love Token; Dick's Works, complete; Jenkins on the Atonement; Hopkins on the Romish Church; The Contrast; The Christian Father at Home; Momoirs of Aaron Burr, complete. Together with a variety of School Books, just received by
E. J. HALE.
January 24.

Mill Stones.
THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C. J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.
Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.
JESSE SOWELL.
Moore County, May 1, 1838. 91-1Y

AUCTION SALES.
A large Sale of DRY GOODS.
WILL be offered at Public Sale, on the 24th May, at Fayetteville, a large assortment of
FRESH IMPORTED GOODS,
Now receiving by the brig A. T. Thorn, brig Despatch, and brig St. Lawrence, consisting in part of—Cloths, Sattinetts, Flannels, Erminetts, Lastings, Venetians, Crape Camlets, Camletteens, Mole Skins, Rowen Cassimeres, Pantaloons, corded and striped, White Linen Drills, Brown French Linens, Plaid Linen Dril's, Irish Linens, superior and low priced bleached Shirtings, Brown Shirtings, Bombazines, Stocks, Collars and Bosoms, Sail Duck, Red Padding, Red Flannel, Green Floor Cloths, black and coloured Handkerchiefs, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Cotton Handkerchiefs, Plaid Muslins, Printed Jaconets, Printed Lawns, French Ginghams, Yellow and Blue Nankeen, Apron Checks, Fancy Prints, Belt Ribbons, Cotton Hose, Marseilles Vesting, Mosquito Netting, Bonnets, Hats, Paper Hangings, &c. &c. &c.
Terms at Sale.
A. KIMBALL, *Auct'r.*
May 1, 1838. 91tf
☞The Greensborough Patriot and Raleigh Register will please insert the above, and send their bills to this Office.

$50 REWARD,
WILL be paid for the apprehension, and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man HARRY, who made his escape from W. Locke, in Lancaster District, S. Carolina, whilst on his way to Alabama. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Jos. John Alston's, near Pittsborough, Isaac Roberts's on Deep River, in Moore County, or Wm. Murchison's Mills, in the upper end of Cumberland County.—He is rather light complected, 40 or 50 years of age, ordinary size and height. The above reward, instead of a similar reward offered by Wm. Locke, will be paid by the Subscriber on the recovery of the negro.
GIDEON SEAWELL.
Linden, Marengo County, Alabama, March, 1838. } 86tf.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—
Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.
Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.
August 18. 2tf

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.
T. J. JORDAN.
October 16, 1837. 63tf

Ditching Machine.—We had an opportunity of seeing on Monday, in full operation, a machine for digging ditches, and at the same time making embankments or dykes, which surpasses any thing of which we had formed any conception. The contrivance consists of a wooden foundation of about twelve feet in length, at one extremity of which are two uprights. In these uprights an axle revolves on which are two arms of cast iron, having at the extremity of each a cross-piece furnished with four or five teeth, as they may be termed. Inside of these cross-pieces are buckets that receive the earth loosened by the teeth, and, as the axis revolves, deposite their contents on an inclined platform, from which the earth passes and forms an embankment on one side of the ditch. The axle is made to revolve by means of cog wheels connecting it with the gearing. This gearing consists in part of an iron shaft that passes horizontally and a little obliquely in front, and is turned by a capstan. The capstan is provided with a long horizontal arm to which the horse, by which the whole machine is set in motion, is attached. In acting upon this arm the horse walks around the capstan and crosses of course the line of the ditch but in advance of it. In order to give direction to the machine and prevent it from being drawn aside, there are two guide wheels with sharp edges in the forward portion of the foundation, that cut the sod to the depth of about eight inches. The ditch on which the machine was employed when we saw it, was three feet deep, and three feet and a half wide at the top. It was excavated in an uncommonly hard virgin clay soil, such as is found on the high ground between Fell's Point and the Canton race course. At every revolution, each of the buckets is capable of taking up the contents of three square feet of earth, and the depth to which the teeth above-mentioned go, is graduated at will.

We were much surprised at the rapidity and perfection with which the excavation was formed, one foot of finished ditch, of the breadth and depth mentioned, together with the dyke, being formed in a minute, or sixty feet in an hour. It is calculated that a single horse of ordinary strength can propel the machine during ten hours of each day, consequently the extent of trench formed would be six hundred feet. To give an accurate description of this surprising process within the limits of a paragraph cannot be done, and, we must therefore request such as may wish to form a just conception to witness the performance. In ditching and draining low lands, or dividing prairies where wood is scarce and the soil light or moist, this machine will prove invaluable. The inventor is Mr. George Page, of Keene, N. H., who, as we are informed, undertook to make something to answer the purpose at the suggestion of a gentleman at Washington, whose residence is where much draining is required, and but little wood grows. Mr. Edwards, agent for the Sandwich and Boston Glass Company, will furnish any information required.—*Balt. American.*

FROM SAM SLICK, THE YANKEE CLOCKMAKER.

THE ROAD TO WOMAN'S HEART.

As we approached the Inn at Amherst, the Clockmaker grew uneasy. It's pretty well on in the evening, I guess, said he, and Maria Pugwash is as onsartain in her temper as a mornin in April; it's all sunshine or all clouds with her, and if she's in one of her tantrums, she'll stretch out her neck and hiss, like a goose with a flock of goslnis. I wonder what on airth Pugwash was a thinkin on, when he signed articles of partnership with that are woman; she's not a bad looking piece of furniture neither, and it's a proper pity such a clever woman should carry such a stiff upper lip—she reminds me of our old minister Joshua Hopewell's apple trees.

The old minister had an orchard of most particular good fruit, for he was a great hand at budden, graftin, and what not, and the orchard (it was on the South side of the house) stretched right up to the road.—Well, there was some trees hung over the fence, I never seed such bearers, the apples hung in ropes, for all the world like strings of onions, and the fruit was beautiful. Nobody touched the minister's apples, and when other folks lost theirn from the boys, hisn always hung there like bait to a hook, but there never was so much as a nibble at 'em. So I said to him one day, Minister, said I, how on airth do you manage to keep your fruit that's so exposed, when no one else can't do it nohow. Why, says he, they are dreadful pretty fruit, aint they? I guess, said I, there aint the like on 'em in all Connecticut. Well, says he, I'll tell you a secret, but you need'nt let on to no one about it. That are row next the fence, I grafted it myself, I took great pains to get the right kind, I sent clean up to Roxberry and away down to Squasneck creek, (I was afeared he was going to give day and date for every graft, being a terrible long-winded man in his stories,) so says I, I know that, minister, but how do you preserve them? Why I was agoin to tell you, said he, when you stopped me. That are outward row I grafted myself with the choicest kind I could find, and succeeded. They are beautiful, but so etarnal sour no human soul can eat them. Well, the boys think the old minister's graftin has all succeeded about as well as that row, and they sarch no farther. They snicker at my graftin, and I laugh in my sleeve at their penetration.

Now, Marm Pugwash is like the Minister's apples, very temptin fruit to look at, but desperate sour. If Pugwash had a watery mouth when he married, I guess it's pretty puckery by this time. However, if she goes to act ugly, I'll give her a dose of "soft sawder," that will take the frown out of her frontispiece, and make her dial plate as smooth as a lick of copal varnish. It's a pity she's such a kickin devil, too, for she has good points—good eye—good foot—neat pastern—fine chest—a clean set of limbs, and carries a good ——. But here we are, now you'll see what 'soft sawder' will do.

When we entered the house, the traveller's room was all in darkness, and on opening the opposite door into the sitting room, we found the female part of the family extinguishing the fire for the night. Mrs. Pugwash had a broom in her hand, and was in the act (the last act of female housewifery) of sweeping the hearth. The strong flickering light of the fire, as it fell upon her tall fine figure and beautiful face, revealed a creature worthy of the Clockmaker's comments.

Good evening marm, said Mr. Slick, how do you do, and how's Mr. Pugwash? He, said she, why he's been abed this hour, you don't expect to disturb him this time of night, I hope. Oh, no, said Mr. Slick, certainly not, and I am sorry to have disturbed you, but we got detained longer than we expected, I am sorry that—— So am I, said she, but if Mr. Pugwash will keep an inn when he has no occasion to, his family can't expect to rest.

Here the clockmaker, seeing the storm gathering, stooped down suddenly, and staring intently, held out his hand and exclaimed, Well, if that aint a beautiful child—come here, my little man, and shake hands along with me—well, I declare, if that are little feller aint the finest child I ever seed—what not abed yet? ah, you rogue, where did you get them are pretty rosy cheeks; stole them from mamma, eh? Well, I wish my old mother could see that child, it is such a treat. In our country, said he, turning to me, the children are all as pale as chalk, or as yaller as an orange. Lord, that are little feller would be a show in our country—come to me, my man. Here the 'soft sawder' began to operate. Mrs. Pugwash said in a milder tone than we had yet heard, "Go, my dear, to the gentleman—go dear." Mr. Slick kissed him, and asked him if he would go to the States along with him, told him all the little girls would fall in love with him, for they did'nt see such a beautiful face once in a month of Sundays. Black eyes—let me see—ah mamma's eyes too, and black hair also; as I am alive, why you are a mamma's own boy, the very image of mamma.—Do be seated, gentlemen, said Mrs. Pugwash—Sally, make a fire in the next room. She ought to be proud of you, he continued. Well if I live to return here, I must paint your face, and have it put on my clocks, and our folks will buy the clocks for the sake of the face. Did you ever see, said he, again addressing me, such a likeness between one human and other, as between this beautiful little boy and his mother. I am sure you have had no supper, said Mrs. Pugwash to me; you must be hungry and weary, too—I will get you a cup of tea. I am sorry to give you so much trouble, said I. Not the least trouble in the world, she replied, on the contrary a pleasure.

We were then shown into the next room, where the fire was now blazing up, but Mr. Slick protested he could not proceed without the little boy, and lingered behind me to ascertain his age, and concluded by asking the child if he had any aunts that looked like mamma.

As the door closed, Mr. Slick said, it's a pity she don't go well in gear. The difficulty with those critters is to get them to start, after that there is no trouble with them if you don't check 'em too short. If you do they'll stop again, run back and kick like mad, and then Old Nick himself would'nt start 'em. Pugwash, I guess, don't understand the natur of the critter; she'll never go kind in harness for him. When I see a child, said the Clockmaker, I always feel safe with these women folk, for I have always found that the road to a woman's heart lies through her child.

A good Idea.—We find the following in the Globe;

"Through the vigilance of the new Collector, some venerable abuses in the N. York Custom House are discovered; and yet the National Intelligencer's correspondent complains of "*a reform operation in the Custom House, the like of which is unparalleled.*"

Now the *reform* referred to, consisted in turning out *ninety* (we believe) officers connected with the New York Custom House; and the Globe clearly insinuates that these *ninety* were all rogues, whose speculation was discovered by the vigilance of the new Collector. Will some of our New York brethren inquire whether that is the case? What a wicked set these Van Buren men must be. *Ninety* rogues in one Custom House!!—*U. S. Gazette.*

Litigation in New Orleans.—An article so headed in the Herald, which made an exhibit of the number of cases and the costs in one of our courts has induced us to inquire into the state of the dockets of the District and Parish Courts. On the 1st May, 1837, the number of cases in the District Court was 14,038—and on the 1st May current, 15,985, being an increase of 1947 in one year. The docket of the Parish Court stood, May, 1837, 9568; May, 1838, 10,848—increase 1283—in all 3230. This increase in litigation is the natural effect of "Experiments," and cannot be taken as data to calculate the usual amount of litigation. The amount paid in fees is no doubt larger, but it is divided between 125 attorneys, and one-half as many jackalls. Calculate the fees actually paid to the attorneys at $50 in each suit, and, if the business were equally divided, it would give only $1292 a year to each; but as several practitioners take the lion's share, say $10,000 a year, it follows that at least one-half of the nominal attorneys cannot receive on an average more than $500 annually.—The consequence is that about nineteen-twentieths of all the yearly immigrating attorneys, after running up scores with their tailors and landladies, are obliged to return "from whence they came," or go to Texas—the "Dorado" of all the unlucky. *N. O. Bulletin.*

An action has been brought in the United States Circuit court at New Orleans, by Col. Richard Raynal Keene, against the judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana, for false imprisonment. The plaintiff has laid his damages at ninety thousand dollars. Col. Keene, in an argument recently made before the Supreme Court, indulged in language towards one of its members, which the bench pronounced disrespectful and contemptuous, for which they inflicted upon him a fine of fifty dollars and imprisonment of ten days, and this is the ground of the action.

Why, as a political concern, ought the Administration to break?—Because it has been trading on the borrowed capital of Jackson's popularity.—*Cincinnati Express.*

DON'T BE DISCOURAGED if, in the outset of life, things do not go on smoothly. It seldom happens that the hopes which we cherish of the future are realized. The path of life, in prospect, appears smooth and level enough; but when we come to travel it, we find it all up-hill and generally rough enough. The journey is a laborious one, and whether rich or poor, high or low, we shall find it so, to our disappointment, if we have built on any other calculation. To endure what is to be endured, with as much cheerfulness as possible, and to elbow our way as easily as we can through the great crowd—hoping for little, yet striving for much—is perhaps the true plan.

Don't be discouraged, if occasionally you slip down by the way, and others tread over you a little. In other words don't let a failure or two dishearten you; accidents happen, miscalculation will sometimes be made, things will turn out differently from our expectations, and we may be sufferers. It is worth while to remember that fortune is like the skies in the month of April—sometimes cloudy and sometimes clear and favorable; and as it would be folly to despair again seeing the sun, because to-day is stormy, so is it unwise to sink into despondency when fortune frowns, since in the common course of things, she may be surely expected to smile again.

Don't be discouraged, if you are deceived in the people of the world. It often happens that men wear borrowed characters as well as borrowed clothes; and sometimes those who have long stood fair before the world, are very rotten at the core. From sources such as these you may be most unexpectedly deceived, and you will naturally feel sore under such deceptions; but to these you may become used. If you do as most people do, they will lose their novelty before you grow grey, and you will learn to trust men cautiously, and examine their characters closely, before you allow them great opportunities to injure you.

Don't be discouraged under any circumstances. Go steadily forward. Rather consult your own conscience than the opinions of men, though the last is not to be disregarded. Be industrious—be frugal—be honest—deal in perfect kindness with all who come in your way, exercising a neighborly and obliging spirit in your whole intercourse; and, if you do not prosper as rapidly as some of your neighbors, depend upon it you will be as happy.

A letter from Washington received yesterday says—"Mr. Rives has lately been *gracious* with the President—has dined with him, &c.—Some say he is on the stool of repentance." We know nothing of these things, but, we are inclined to think that "between two stools he will come to the ground."—*Alex. Gaz.*

Mr. Rives may dine with Mr. Van Buren till this time next year, and be as gracious as he may—he may make whatever stipulations, compromises, &c. he pleases;—but there are Conservative Delegates, elected by the people because of their hostility to the leading measure of the Administration, whom, we know, he cannot transfer to Mr. Van Buren. At least 6 of the Conservatives elect are as uncompromisingly hostile to "the party" as any Whigs in the General Assembly.—*Richmond Whig.*

GENERAL HARRISON IN OHIO.

A State Convention, for the nomination of a Whig candidate for Governor, will meet at Columbus, Ohio, on the 31st of the present month. Various attempts have been made by indiscreet partizans to induce it to contemplate a proposition pledging the State of Ohio to oppose a National Convention. The veteran editor of the Cincinnati Gazette thus summarily disposes of this most injudicious suggestion.

"The Ohio Convention, about to convene, are well instructed not to concur, in a separate, exclusive nomination of Gen. Harrison, or any body else. It is well enough understood that the Cincinnati move for an exclusive nomination, was but a Harrisburg feeler. Jacob Krane & Co. made the suggestion for the purpose of putting that ball in motion, to which their circular, since published, was intended to give impetus. The project has made no impression that can produce mischief. It will be doomed to a quietus at the Ohio Convention. Those opposed to it should involve themselves in no controversies with its advocates, as, in doing so, they may excite irritations, that can be very safely avoided.

Another Steam Boat Explosion.—The steam boat Yazoo, from Mobile for this port, via the river, burst one of her boilers on Monday morning the 7th instant, while off Breton Island. A passenger, named Keeler, who was formerly 1st Engineer of the steam boat Roanoke, was instantly killed. No other person injured.

The Yazoo was afterwards towed into the N. E. Pass, by the steam boat Columbus, from Mobile. The Columbus arrived at the city yesterday evening, bringing the corpse of Mr. Keeler.—*N. O. Picayune.*

The following gentlemen were, on the 7th inst. elected Directors of the Merchants Bank, at Cheraw, S. C. viz: James Wright, John Taylor, D. S. Harllee, A. P. Lacoste, A. Graham, A. Blue and B. Bryan. And at the meeting of the Board, the next day, James Wright was re-elected President.

Beastly Intemperance.—We perceive in the Cincinnati papers, that "*three* hogs were taken up in the street of that city, quite intoxicated from eating cherries which had been steeped in rum." These animals deserve to be severely punished for setting such a bad example.

Connubial Bliss.—A young lady, residing at Farrington, Ontario county, possessed of great charms, personal and mental, rich, and highly esteemed by her family and friends, committed suicide fifteen days after marriage! Her husband turned out to be a drunkard.

WILMINGTON AND RALEIGH RAIL ROAD.

The last Wilmington Advertiser contains the Proceedings of the late Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, together with the very satisfactory Report of the President, Gen. Owen. The Report will be found below; but we must content ourself with a brief abstract of the Proceedings.

Col. Andrew Joyner of Halifax, who represented the State Stock, presided, and Messrs. H. W. Husted and John McRae acted as Secretaries. 5417 Shares of individual Stock, and 6000 Shares of State Stock, were represented.

A committee, consisting of Col. Whitaker of Halifax, Col. Sharp of Edgecombe, and Mr. John Wright of Waynesborough, was appointed to examine the accounts of the Company, who, after performing that duty, reported that they were correct.

A committee, consisting of Joshua Watson, Jas. S. Battle and Jas. Owen, Esqs. was appointed to inquire into the expediency of borrowing money on behalf of the Company for the purpose of fabilitating the work. This committee made the following report:—

"That from the great amount of travel which now takes this route, and from information extensively derived, very great anxiety is expressed for its completion. They are decidedly of opinion that it is the duty and interest of the Company therefore to press it as rapidly as possible.

Two methods present themselves by which this object can be accomplished with the greatest facility, and convenience to the individual Stockholders.

1st. It is believed from intelligence received since the developement of the affairs of the Company to this meeting, that many Stockholders residing on the line of the road, would very willingly work out the amount of their Stock, and further extend their contracts, taking in payment the bonds of the Company at one and two years, bearing interest.

2d. The Charter authorizes "The President of the Company, to borrow money for the objects of the Company, and to make and issue all proper evidences of such loan and assurance for the repayment thereof," they therefore offer the following resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

Resolved, That the President and Directors of the Company be recommended to put under contract the whole of the road at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, That the President and Directors be hereby further authorised and requested, to borrow such sum or sums of money as they may deem advisable for the speedy completion of the whole or any portion of the road."

The election of President and Directors then took place, as heretofore stated.

On motion of A. J. Battle,

Unanimously resolved, That this general meeting consider the important enterprise in which they have embarked as closely identified with the best interest of the State, that they have the fullest confidence in its entire success, and that it should be prosecuted to completion with all practicable expedition.

On motion of H. W. Husted,

Resolved, That the President and Directors be requested to cause a reconnoissance to be made with a view to a branch from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, from a point near the Neuse River to the City of Raleigh.

On motion of Gov. Dudley,

Resolved, That the President and Directors, be authorised to cause a reconnoissance to be made when convenient with a view to the extension of this Road to the Wacamaw River where it crosses the line of North Carolina.

Messrs. John Wooster, William A. Williams, and Alfred Bryant were appointed a committee to make a thorough examination of all the accounts of the Company, up to this meeting, and report to the next meeting.

Messrs. H. R. Savage, O. G. Parsley, and John Wright, were appointed a committee to make a similar investigation of the accounts subsequent to this meeting, to report to the next annual meeting.

The next annual meeting was fixed for the 1st Monday in May, 1839, at Waynesborough.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

In laying before you an account of their transactions since the last annual meeting, the President and Directors have the satisfaction to state, that after the most thorough examination of the country through which the road is to pass, its location has been decided and fixed—passing three-fourths of a mile east of Waynesborough, crossing Tar River near Rocky Mount—through Enfield and Halifax to Weldon: making the total distance between Wilmington and Weldon 161 miles.

Having carefully examined the several routes surveyed and reported to them, they concur entirely in the opinion, that the above is the most eligible; and their expectations of its speedy completion, at the original estimate, (as will appear by a communication from their Engineer) are now fully confirmed.

The total amount received in payment of stock is,

From individual subscribers,	$428,944 67
From the State, 1st Instalment, and on account of 2d do.	200,000 00
Borrowed from the Board of Internal Improvement,	150,000 00
" from the Bank of Cape Fear,	34,813 34
Total amount rec'd by Treasurer.	$813,758 01
The total amount of appropriations and disbursements,	795,153 97
Unappropriated balance,	$18 604 04
Appropriated, but not disbursed,	7,204 87
Total balance in hands of Treasurer,	$25,808 91
We have received also in payment of the State's 2d Instalment, but not yet entered to the credit of the State, a check for	$100,000 00
Upon this check is based the amount borrowed from the Bank of Cape Fear in the above exhibit,	35,000 00
	65,000 00
To which add unappropriated balance in the Treasury,	18,604 04
Leaves in the Treasury,	$83,604 04

The expenditures have been principally on account of Steam Boats, Locomotive Engines, Coaches and Cars, with a large quantity of machinery for others, the finished portions of the road, Iron, Plates, and Spikes for 110 miles, all of which have been paid for, and 75 per cent. on the contracts still unfinished.

Under the resolution of the Stockholders at their last meeting, the Board have borrowed from the Board of Internal Improvement of the State, the amount of the next instalment on account of the State's subscription. Of this amount $65,000 are so appropriated, as to save the interest to the Company, whilst it is subject to our calls as our necessities may require.

Whilst the funds set apart by the Legislature for this object, are thus invested with advantage to the State, the Board have been enabled to postpone their calls upon individual Stockholders. An Instalment of 10 per cent. became due on the 2d instant, making 70 per cent. required of individuals; and as soon as a further requisition of 5 per cent. is made upon them, we will be authorised to call upon the State for her third Instalment, and the loan will be thus converted into a subscription.

It was the intention of the Board to have put the whole road under contract immediately after your last meeting; but owing to the disastrous state of the times—the low prices to which produce had fallen—the suspension of business by the Banks, and the derangement of the whole monetary affairs of the country immediately thereafter; the difficulty of collecting instalments appeared so great, that they deemed it prudent to limit their operations—preferring to have a portion of the road finished and productive, to having the whole of it half finished, and exposed to injury and decay. The times are still unpropitious; yet the requisitions of the Board have been met with a promptness which they had scarcely anticipated; evincing the confidence which the Stockholders retain in their investment; and presenting a guarantee that the work which has been undertaken for the present year will be accomplished.

With these views, the road has been fully let to competent and experienced contractors, from this place to Waynesborough, and from Weldon to Enfield—an aggregate of 103 miles.

Whilst the Board believe, that no similar work has ever progressed with greater rapidity than this, they have been disappointed in their expectations of having the road opened on this occasion, to the depot at Mrs. Teachy's, 42 miles north of this.

An embankment across Bergau Creek, about 600 feet in length, which we had expected would be finished in December, was delayed in consequence of frequent heavy falls of rain and snow; and it is only within the last fortnight that it has been pronounced sufficiently settled, to receive the superstructure. We have now passed this obstacle, and there is no other in the way until we reach the point above specified.

Thirty-four miles of the road are now opened for transportation, over which our cars pass daily with passengers and materials for the road. The sills and rails have been laid down as far as Mrs. Teachy's, and in twelve days more, the iron will all be on. The whole of this would have been completed at this time, but for the impediment to the transportation of iron beyond Bergau. Adding to this 7½ miles from Weldon to Halifax, now in operation, and we shall have 50 miles completed before the last of May. Early in June, 6 miles more, immediately above Teachy's, on which the sills and rails are nearly all laid, will be opened; and by the middle of June, 12 miles more from Halifax to Enfield, making altogether 68 miles. In July we hope to be able to reach the Duplin depot, which will make the whole length of road finished 80 miles.

This will bring us within 23 miles of Waynesborough, and unless the elements prevent, it is morally certain, that we will complete the work marked out for the present year, before its close.

The graduation of this whole section is under contract; the sills and rails are all engaged—many are already dressed, and we are laying them down as fast as the grading is completed.

The Board might here tender to you and the public, their congratulations; that when our road is completed to Waynesborough, an uninterrupted line of communication, by means of Steam Boats and Rail Roads from the Southern termini of the Rail Roads of Georgia, to the most Northern and Eastern point of the connexion, will be afforded; with the exception of 58 miles between Waynesborough and Enfield; to be filled for the present by our stages, passing over one of the finest natural roads in the world. We have therefore the strongest inducement to press the work, feeling a full assurance that even by the next fall, the income from only a portion of it, will yield a profit equal to the best stocks now owned in the State.

That it is the most important link in the great line of intercommunication between the North and South, whether taken in a commercial, political, or military point of view, is conceded by all who have reflected on the subject; and we have the most flattering assurances of the interest which is felt for its completion, by those engaged in similar works from Philadelphia to New Orleans. It is the main stem into which all the branches North and South of us are engrafted and from which they must chiefly derive their support.

The most prominent advantage of this road to the State, and one which, from its importance, must commend it to her regard, is, that whilst it connects her navigable rivers, (crossing them just at the head of Navigation,) it in effect brings the Sea-board 120 miles into the interior, and within about forty miles of the seat of Government. It forms a base from which other roads may be extended to any portion of the State, and brings in contiguity every section of it. An end, most devoutly to be desired, as thereby, a common interest will be created—the State released from the vassalage to which she has heretofore been subjected—and her character elevated.

In attempting to estimate the value of any improvement, reference must be had to the peculiar circumstances of the country through which it passes. Leading through one of the most fertile sections of the State—almost level, and abounding in the best materials for the construction of Rail Roads, the cost of this must fall very far short of any other which may be undertaken across the State: particularly through a higher and more broken section. In the ratio of first cost, will be the expense of repairs, and the high price of transportation.

These, with the delays, disappointments and dangers inseparable from long and steep ascents on Rail Roads, (a fact but too little understood amongst us,) whilst they impair their utility for agricultural or commercial purposes, are too apt to result in disappointment.

Roads descending with the valleys and ridgelands, can be constructed and kept up, at less than one half the cost of those crossing the ridges and water courses. The valleys of our rivers are as fertile as those of the west, the highlands parallel to them, are more healthy; yet these advantages are not sufficient to prevent the emigration of our citizens, unless facilities are afforded them for conveying to market the surplus productions of the soil. Our towns are languishing for the want of trade, our capital sent off for more active employment; and our State, proverbial for uncompromising integrity, has scarcely a name left. Let this road be completed, and at no distant period, we shall see it studded with lateral branches, extending through every valley, into every neighborhood The planter or merchant from the interior having reached it with his produce, has a choice of markets. He has but to follow the road until it reaches one of our rivers, descend to the Seaboard, and there to sell or ship to a foreign market. At the Roanoke River, he has his choice between Petersburg and Richmond on the one hand, and Portsmouth and Norfolk on the other. Or having reached Wilmington, the markets of the South are open to him, which by means of our Steam Boats, he visits in a few hours.

Similar advantages cannot be combined by any other location of a road in the State. Efforts may be made to subserve local interests; and we find that since this work has been undertaken, one of the Towns of an adjoining State, has been liberal with its wealth and influence, in an effort to build up a rival. Could her enterprise succeed, whatever the result may be, the design is manifest; to divert the trade of our State from her own Towns, and confine it to a single market abroad, inferior in commercial advantages, to either Wilmington or Beaufort.

But fortunately for North Carolina, who has so large an interest in the stock of this road, the rates of transportation will be so low, compared with others more costly, that competition is not to be dreaded; and it is confidently expected, that the income from travel alone, will be so ample as to enable the company to transport produce at a price only sufficient to defray the expenses of the necessary Agents for receiving and discharging it. This is a consummation much to be desired, as to a large extent, the road is the common property of the people of the State.

It was with these ulterior objects in view, that an enlightened Legislature determined to make it a *State Road*,—and by taking a large portion of the Stock, to secure its speedy completion. Reflection has convinced them of the soundness of the policy; their wisdom has been applauded by the patriot, and the State owes them a debt of gratitude.

The period has arrived when North Carolina must struggle for her existence or sink into insignificance; and nothing can save her from degradation so certainly, as carrying into effect the plans of improvement wisely adopted by her last Legislature.

We deem it relevant on this occasion, briefly to notice "The Central Rail Road," which, in connexion with this, constitutes the system adopted for the Internal Improvement of our State. Intersecting its whole length and breadth from North to South, and from East to West as they do, the plan is honorable to the heads which conceived, and the hearts which had boldness to mature it,—and is commensurate with our present necessities. The section from Fayetteville to the Yadkin, is that which would first serve the great interests of the West, and to this portion of the road, the aid and patronage of the State are also pledged.

From its favorable location, at the head of the best navigable river in the State, Fayetteville must continue as she always has been, the market at which a large portion of the citizens of our State will effect sales and purchases of produce and merchandize. It will not be denied, that transportation by water, especially of heavy articles, is cheaper than upon Rail Roads; and although our merchants of the interior have sometimes been disappointed in receiving their goods, in consequence of low water, as is the case with all rivers, their proximity to our road, removes in a great degree the embarrassment; and when circumstances render it necessary, they will find advantage and dispatch in forwarding them upon this road.

These are among the general benefits which will result from the completion of this road. Details we deem unnecessary on this occasion.

A nett profit of 35 per cent. per annum was deemed so extravagant when first suggested by our chief Engineer, that the Board have taken much pains to ascertain the probable profits to the Stockholders when the work is completed. This has been so often a matter of inquiry and discussion, that all the facts within their reach have been collected. They have no reason to doubt the correctness of the estimate.

Connecting the large commercial cities by the shortest and most direct line which can be drawn, and intersecting the seat of the General Government, it will not only become the great thoroughfare for travel between North and South but a large revenue will be derived from the transportation of the mail which will certainly pass over it. There is too much discernment at the head of the Post Office department to overlook its merits. When to its levelness is added its unprecedented *straightness, it must be conceded, that equal speed cannot be attained upon any other road ever built. When completed, the distance from Weldon to Charleston will be passed in less than 24 *hours;* the traveller will enjoy the agreeable alternation from Rail Road to Steam Boat—and rest and comfort which he cannot secure upon any other route.

Repeated applications have of late been made to extend the road to the Waccamaw River, where it crosses the line of North and South Carolina, and run our Steam Boats thence to Charleston. The distance is about 45 miles.—The country, almost a perfect level, without any material watercourse intervening, is covered with the best Pine timber. It has never been critically examined, with a view to the construction of a Rail Road; but a distinguished Engineer who has viewed it, says, "there is not in the world a spot where a Rail Road could be so cheaply built."

The advantage of this extension would be, to reduce the time in passing between this and Charleston four hours—and the sea voyage from 12 to 4 hours. This subject is entitled to your serious consideration, and anxious hopes are entertained that it will be favorable.

Uniting as we do at the Roanoke River with the Petersburg and the Portsmouth Rail Roads, with all their tributaries, and with Charleston (the point at which the travel will concentrate) by means of the Rail Roads of South Carolina,—by the Rail Road from Augusta to the West, into Tennessee, and even to the Mississippi, by the Central Rail Road of Georgia," equally extensive, both of which are now rapidly progressing,—and the projected Rail Road, from Brunswick City across the Peninsula of Florida, to connect with the Steam Boats upon the Rivers, Sounds and Lakes of Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—the tens of thousands who have heretofore passed from North to South, by the Western Rivers and Lakes, and the countless thousands who have gone by such other means as have been afforded them, will give preference to this road as soon as completed. With such cheering prospects before us, the Board are of opinion, that the work should be pressed to completion.

A statement in detail of the receipts and disbursements of the Company, will be found in the Treasurer's accounts, which are herewith laid before you. All of which is respectfully submitted,

JAS. OWEN.

"WILMINGTON, 19th April, 1838.

"Dear Sir,—

"From actual calculation we find that the cost of the work now under contract, compares very nearly, with the estimate. It may be placed at a few Thousand Dollars under the amount of the original estimate of the probable cost of the Rail Road.

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WALTER GWYNN,

Engineer W. & R. R. R."

Gen. JAS. OWEN, President W. & R. R. R. Co."

*The distance from Wilmington to Halifax is 153 1-3 miles, of which 133 1-4 are perfectly straight.

THE WHIGS OF NEW YORK.

FROM THE ALBANY PAPERS.

The Whig members of the Legislature met in the Assembly Chamber on the evening of the 18th of April, immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature.

The Hon. F. A. Tallmadge, of the Senate, was called to the chair; and the Hon. Mitchell Sanford and the Hon. F. C. White, of the Assembly, were appointed secretaries.

After a free interchange of opinions in relation to the subjects embraced in them, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That notwithstanding our individual preferences for any of the distinguished statesmen who have stood firmly by their principles and their country amid the corruptions and dangers which have surrounded and assailed them, we will yield them all, and give to the candidates nominated by such convention our united and most cordial support.

Resolved, That we do recommend to the Democratic Whigs throughout the Union, the assembling of a NATIONAL CONVENTION, at such time and place as the Whig members of Congress may designate, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

U. S. Circuit Court.—The Circuit Court of the United States is now in session in this city, Judges Barbour and Potter presiding. A. J. Loftis, who was dismissed at the last term, for want of evidence, was tried on Tuesday on a charge of robbing the mail, by means of false keys. He was stage driver between Wadesborough, Charlotte, and Lincoln. He was found guilty, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. He had bragged about escaping the punishment of the law at the last term, which led to a further investigation—a striking case of "hallooing before getting out of the woods"

Raleigh Standard.

The Nashville Whig states that ex-Governor Runnels has been appointed President of the Union Bank of Mississippi, with a salary of $10,000 a year, and Col. Samuel Gwinn Cashier, with a like salary.

At the last Northampton (Eng.) Assizes, J. Pridmore was found guilty of flinging his aged father, with whom he had quarrelled, into a horse pond, with intent to drown him. The dutiful youth had previously sold his wife, and threatened the life of his mother.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, met on Thursday at the 7th Presbyterian Church of this city. A very large number of delegates were present, and the house was crowded with spectators. Preparatory to the opening of the proceedings, a sermon was delivered by Dr. Elliott, the Moderator of the last Assembly. After the discourse, the Moderator requested the Clerk to read the names of the Commissioners. The Clerk then read the names of those whose credentials had been accepted. Before this was commenced, Mr. Patton, of New York, rose and asked leave to offer a series of resolutions. The Moderator declared him out of order, requested him to sit down, and directed the Clerk to proceed. The calling of the roll, which omitted the names of the delegates within the limits of the Synods cut off by the last Assembly, and the 3d Presbytery of Philadelphia, being finished, a number of these delegates presented their commissions, which were rejected. Mr. Cleaveland, of Michigan, then read a protest against the organization of the Assembly by a portion of that body, and moved that the Rev. Dr. Beman, of New York, (one of the New School) act as Moderator, which was agreed to by those opposed to Dr. Elliott, and his friends of the Old School. Mr. Gilbert was appointed Clerk. A motion was then made that "the General Assembly" adjourn to meet at the First Presbyterian Church, which was responded to by many voices; at this moment a large number of persons in the galleries testified their approbation in a manner rather too boisterous for a place of worship. That portion of the Assembly organized by Dr. Beman, having repaired to the First Presbyterian Church, they there elected Dr. Fisher moderator, appointed a committee to obtain the books from the clerk of the last Assembly, and then adjourned.

After this withdrawal, the remaining portion of the assembly (the old school) then proceeded to organize, and elected William S. Plumer, of Virginia, as Moderator, and E. W. Crane, of New York, Clerk. The duties of Moderator were then read from the Book of Discipline by Dr. Elliott to Mr. Plumer, who responded to them, and delivered an address on taking the chair. A committee of five was appointed to review and report on the proceedings of the morning, and an adjournment took place until the afternoon. From what we have observed in this matter, the two parties have reason to congratulate themselves upon the separation thus effected.—*Pennsylvanian.*

The report on Mr. Clay's Resolutions.—The National Intelligencer makes the following remarks on Mr. Wright's report on Mr. Clay's resolution:

Mr. Wright read to the Senate yesterday a very long argument, in the shape of a report from the Committee on Finance, (of which he is chairman,) adverse to the adoption of Mr. Clay's resolution, proposing to abolish all discrimination in the money receivable in payments to the Government, and make it obligatory on the Government to receive and disburse (to such as are willing to take them) the notes of specie paying banks. Mr. Wright has thus fulfilled what was obviously his purpose in moving the reference of the resolution of Mr. Clay to the committee of which he is chairmain. The report occupied three hours in the reading, and its great length precludes even a summary of its contents. Its chief topic appeared to us to be the history of the specie circular—the origin, progress, and great benefits of that Hudibrastic gun of the administration; but those of our readers who remember the honorable chairman's speeches at the last session and at this, against Mr. Rives' proposition, (of tenor similar to the present resolution,) and in favor of the Sub-Treasury bill, may readily conceive the general scope and bearing of his documentary speech, delivered to the Senate yesterday. It was Mr. Benton, we believe, who remarked, on a recent occasion, that a report of a committee was only a speech in a different form, with the advantage of being spread upon the records, and being printed at the public expense.

We could not help thinking, whilst Mr. Wright was so gravely and earnestly citing reasons against the adoption of the only feasible measure of relief to the Government and the country which has been offered to the Senate, that, at the very moment in which he was thus unfortunately employed, the Administration, of which he is so zealous a friend, had reached the state of absolute insolvency, and knew not whither to turn to pay the humblest creditor of the Government. Such, in fact, is the destitution to which the Government has at last been reduced by the Jacksonian experiments on the currency and business of the country, that it resembles the condition of one of the unhappy Thompsonian patients, when he has been brought to death's door by the alternate administration of steam and lobelia, and is on the point of giving up the ghost. While the party are drawing up specious arguments in the Senate to lull the Public under its sufferings, and to show the wisdom of the Administration, that Administration has reached a point at which, had the President's recommendation to pass a corporation bankrupt law been carried into effect by Congress, the Government of the United States would be the first to require its benefit, if it could be brought as a corporation within the benefit of its provisions.

The report of the Finance Committee so delighted the leaders of the party in the Senate—looking at it, perhaps, as a God-send in their extremity—that one member proposed the printing of thirty thousand extra copies of it; another said he should like to see half a million copies printed, but contented himself with moving for 52,000; and, finally thirty thousand copies were actually ordered to be printed.

Mr. Hamer, says the Madisonian, is not the only Sub-Treasuryite who declines the honor of a re-election where there is no chance for it. All the Van Buren "schemers" of Georgia, except Col. Towns, decline that honor. And many others in other States will follow suit in this desperate game.

Keep your temper in dispute or quarrel. As your opponent warms, do you cool down. The cool hammer fashions the red-hot iron into any shape needed.

Virginia Legislature.—The Whigs have carried Logan, one of the counties which we stated yesterday was to be heard from, and it is now ascertained that the delegate from Fayette and Nicholas is a Whig.—Counting King George with the Whigs, and Lee, the only county to be heard from, and the doubtful delegate from Morgan, with the administration, there will be a tie on joint ballot.

	Whigs.	*Loco Focos & Conservatives.*
Senate,	10	22
House,	73	61
	83	83

It is stated, on good authority, that several of the Conservative Senators, now representing Whig districts, will vote, on all party questions, in obedience to the declared wishes of their constituents, which will secure the election of a Whig U. S. Senator.

Of the general result, the Richmond Whig says: "To realize the extent of the Whig gain, it will be necessary to bear in mind that the administration had last year a majority in the popular branch alone, of FORTY! The Whigs now have a majority of TWELVE! Total gain 52! In the Senate we have lost two Whigs, whose places are supplied by Conservatives. Only *eight* of the Senators were required to undergo the ordeal. Had the whole body been brought before the people, the reform would have been complete and overwhelming. As it is, the Senators from the Albemarle and Caroline districts, are instructed in a voice that can scarcely be misunderstood by them; and several other members of that body have received significant hints, which they will do well not to disregard."

Important Election of an U. S. Senator.—On Thursday the Legislature of Connecticut elected Dennis Kimberly United States Senator, in the place of Jno. M. Niles. The votes stood thus:

Kimberly,	97
Niles,	39
Whig majority,	58

Gen. Kimberly is a distinguished lawyer in New Haven, a gentleman of excellent character and a true Whig.

Straws.—A correspondent of the Boston Courier, writing from New Hampshire says, that Levi Woodbury, the present Secretary of the Treasury, is striving hard to procure the appointment of *Chief Justice of New Hampshire*, vacant by the death of Judge Richardson! We see it stated in a Tennessee paper, that Mr. Grundy is positively to go into the Post Office. Is Amos Kendall then to be Secretary of the Treasury?

ST. AUGUSTINE, May 5.

We learn that three soldiers were recently killed near Micanopy by Indians.

Letters from Newnansville inform us that Corn is between three and four dollars per bushel, and bacon 25 cents per pound. The plantations and crops are all abandoned, and the Indians have complete possession of the country.

Indians at Drayton's Island.—We understand that a few days since a large body of Indians visited Drayton's Island, and captured a number of negroes belonging to Z. Kingsley, Esq. and carried them to the west side of the St. Johns River. The negroes effected their escape while the Indians were engaged in killing cattle, and came to Picolata. A negro woman was left on the Island and a steam boat passing by took her off.

Fort Mellon, it is said, is to be abandoned, and also Fort Pierce.

Troops are arriving here daily from the South, on their way to the Cherokee nation.

We learn from a passenger in the steamer *Poinsett*, from Black Creek, via Savannah, that about 330 Indians had gone in at Gen. Taylor's Camp, with Alligator and Coacooche at their head. Five Companies of the 4th Regiment of U. S. Artillery, arrived at Savannah on Saturday last, and proceeded immediately to the Cherokee Country. Two companies left the day previous, and two more would leave in a few days.

Charleston Courier.

We regret to learn that violence has been already committed by the Cherokees, within our limits. Dr. John Bruster, late Surveyor General of the State, has fallen a victim to their hostility. His Ferryman was killed, it is stated, a few hours previous, at the Ferry, from whence they proceeded to his home. His body was pierced by four balls.—*Milledgeville Journal.*

Two of the Volunteer Companies of Infantry, which were raised from the three Regiments of this county, left this on Wednesday last for the Cherokee Nation. The company from the Regiment of Col. Jefferson will leave next week. Lt. Col. Rynum, with his staff, started on Thursday last.

More Troops.—Gen. Scott has made a requisition on the Governor of Tennessee, for additional companies of Volunteer Infantry for the Cherokee service. One Regiment of ten companies and one Battalion of five, were ordered to rendezvous at Calhoun, Ten., on the 10th ult.

Rutherfordton Gazette.

The New York Commercial of Monday, says that the committee of the Board of Trade of that city, which visited Philadelphia last week, has returned. The object of the visit was to invite Mr. Biddle, and his associates in the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States, to establish a bank in this city of large capital, under the late general banking law.

The committee were received with the greatest courtesy and kindness by Mr. Biddle, who entered at once into their feelings upon the subject. He appeared quite favorable to the project and promised to bring the question before the directors at the earliest day—probably this morning or to-morrow. The design is to establish a bank of from ten to fifteen millions capital.

Three citizens of Charleston Neck, whose names (says the Mercury) we are not authorized to publish, have contributed each One Thousand Dollars for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire.

Loco Focoism.—It is stated that seven of the newly appointed Custom House officers in N. York cannot write their names.

Communications.

FOR THE FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

NEW MARKET, N. C., May 5.

Friend E. J. Hale: Long anxiety has been manifested in the progress of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, and many and continued inquiries have been heard in regard to it; therefore excuse me for making some inquiries after it,—whether the work is finally abandoned or not? (I hope not.) Doubtless it may be answered that it is owing to the unsettled state of the currency that is operating against it; but this will not justify us in giving up the work, because we can command money's worth to an almost unlimited extent, such as labour and materials. It is true it will require a great deal of money, but it will require more labour, than money, which can be principally procured among us,—therefore let there be Books opened to receive Subscriptions, the instalments to be paid in labour, materials, provisions and money, as the Subscriber may designate, and assume that the Stock will be taken freely.

It is true that we lack money; but we also lack energy more. The West are willing to do the work, but when it is called on for money it must flinch, because the capitalists in their command. However, there are capitalists in the West who doubtless will furnish money when their confidence can be had that the work will go on.

A communication from the Chief Engineer published in the Observer some months since, stating that the report would be submitted early in May, on account of which much interest has been evinced;—but month after month has passed by, and nothing heard from it since, which has created a great loss of confidence in those who heretofore been in favour of the road, and has given opposers take the present as a favorable time to establish their predictions. They say, in their ears, "I told you so;—it has turned out exactly as I *said.*"

Now let us shake ourselves from the lethargy which has so long encumbered us, and push forward with that energy in the spirit of which the prize that the cause so justly merits, and we have nothing to fear. The bone and sinew of the country will work wonders if the *energy* can be aroused.

Very respectfully,

A WESTERN.

We can only say in reply to the above, that it depends upon the West whether the project is abandoned or not, at least for the present; for we entertain not a shadow of doubt that the road must and will be made sooner or later. Fayetteville did what she could, and so did the town of Salisbury; but the State stands ready to do half the work, the remainder of the West has made promises, nor performed its duty.

There need be no difficulty in the way of payments in labour; for all who will take contracts, or hire labourers, will find abundant opportunities to do so when the work were once commenced.

We understand that the Engineer's report, which would have been ready long since, but for his illness, is completed, and will be submitted as soon as an opportunity occurs. Perhaps that opportunity may occur on the 4th of July, if the people of the West take interest enough in the subject to suggestion of a correspondent in the Observer proposing a meeting at Greensboro' on that day; or to make any other more acceptable to themselves.

[EDITOR OF THE OBSERVER.

The following Document has been heretofore published, but we have been requested to insert it again. It is an important document, and the Whigs of Cumberland County will meet at the Court House in Fayetteville, into on the 20th of June, 1775, just one year after the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, drafted by Robert Rowan, the first and last staunch patriot.

CUMBERLAND ASSOCIATION.

The actual commencement of hostilities between this Continent, by the British troops, was the bloody scene on the 19th April last, their barbarous and inhuman increase of arbitrary impositions from the British Parliament and despotic Ministry, and the determined and united resistance of the Colonies, were sufficient to drive an oppressed people to take up arms: We, therefore, the Subscribers, inhabitants of Cumberland County, holding ourselves bound by the most sacred of all obligations, the duty we owe our fellow citizens towards an injured country, are firmly convinced that under our circumstances we shall be justified before God and the world in resisting force by force,—do unite to each other under every tie of religion and honor, and associate as a band in her defence against tyrannical invasions; hereby solemnly engaging, that we will adopt the Continental or Provincial councils should it become necessary, we will go forth and be ready to sacrifice our lives and fortunes to secure her freedom and safety.

This obligation to continue in full force until a reconciliation shall take place between Great Britain and America upon constitutional principles—an event we most ardently desire—and we will hold all those persons inimical to the liberties of the Colonies who shall refuse to subscribe to this association:—And we will in all things follow the advice of our General Committee respecting the purposes aforesaid, the preservation of peace and good order, and the safety of individual and private property.

Signed by Robert Rowan, Lewis [illegible], Maurice Rice Nowlan, Lewis Bowell, Martin [illegible], Thomas Moody, [illegible] ophilus Evans, Thomas Moody, [illegible] shier, Arthur Council, John Ossell, [illegible] pard, Micajah Terrell, Peter Mosely, [illegible] son, Thomas Cabier, Thomas Rea, [illegible] James Emmett, James Dick, Aaron [illegible] Thomson, Owen West, William Blount, [illegible] Fletcher, Charles Stephens, James [illegible] Parker, Walter Murray, John Carmichael, [illegible] Gilespay, William Herrin, Philip Hern, [illegible] Evans, Robert Vann, James Gee, [illegible] Benjamin Ellwell, David Dunn, William [illegible] Simon Banday, Joseph Green, Robert [illegible] Thomas White, Joshua Hadley, John [illegible] Blocker, Robert Council, Samuel Hadley, [illegible] James Giles, John Clendenning, Robert [illegible] Samuel Carver, William Carver, Joseph [illegible] James Edmunds, his mark.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Suggested on seeing some lines on "woman's Love."

For woman's love have warriors strove,
Of woman's love have poets sung,
While still the praise of woman's love
On right and left, below, above,
Throughout the world has loudly rung.

I cannot add unto the theme,
'Tis perfect now, I answer quick.
For should I venture e'en to dream
It false, I should at once, I ween,
Be deem'd a heartless heretic.

But yet, somehow these many years
I mention this now, *inter nos*,
I've shrewdly guess'd, the pretty dears
Although made up of smiles and tears
Do dearly love to tease the beaus.

Of Nature's works, fair woman queen,
Stands first in peerless loveliness;
But oh! she loves to break in twain
Poor lovers' hearts, nor feels a grain
Of pity, as in wantonness.

I'm sure, indeed I'm very sure,
(Fair Ladies take it not in dudgeon)
The love of man, if not so pure,
Oft seeks a wife, and gets a cure,
By finding it has caught a gudgeon.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 23, 1838.

Internal Improvement.—We give the most conspicuous place to the following communication, the objects proposed to be published being of the utmost importance, deserving our most hearty approbation.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Wake: The recent Commercial Convention held in Augusta, and the one proposed to be held in Virginia in the month of May, have awakened some interest in the minds in this section of country. The merchants of the interior have felt sorely the want of exchange between this State and New York; for while the South furnishes the basis of exchange, she finds from the nature of trade, as at present carried on, she is annually taxed a large amount in the way of exchanges. This, it is believed, might be obviated, if the South exported her own products, and imported goods in return. The Cotton and other productions of the Southern States, if sent to Europe direct, would be sold, or exchanged for goods, to be imported directly into her own ports, would be an immense saving both to the consumer and the planter. South Carolina has taken the lead in this business, and from the enterprize of her citizens, she will doubtless carry out the plans suggested in the Augusta Convention. Virginia, equally alive to her interest, is also moving, and will not fail she accomplishes her part of this great work. They both merit success in their efforts to resuscitate the South; but we would not to do it at the expense of our own State. She, too, ought to rouse up and put on her armour. Her resources are second to those of the most favoured State;—all she requires is a cheap and easy communication between the Sea-board and the West.

Let our citizens once agree to lay aside their local jealousies, and unite their efforts on one scheme, and it can be accomplished. That plan should be the building of a Rail Road from the head of steam navigation on the Cape Fear River to the Western part of the State, thereby opening a direct and speedy communication between Wilmington (which ought to be the point of destination for North Carolina,) and the wealthy sections of the interior. To draw public attention to this subject, and elicit the views and opinions of intelligent men, in various parts of our State, I would suggest the propriety of holding a Convention, on the *fourth Monday in July next*, IN THE TOWN OF GREENSBOROUGH, to consider of such matters as will promote the commercial and agricultural interests of our State.

Rutherford County, N. C., May 7, 1838.

—Where is the Report on the Rail Road from Fayetteville to the Yadkin, which Maj. promised us some time since? We should like to know if this project is to be abandoned. Whether our friends at Fayetteville mean to make another effort in its behalf. What says our friend of the Observer?

above is from the Salisbury Watchhich came to hand since the preceding communication, and the communication or response on the preceding page, in type. Perhaps the Watchman's ns are already sufficiently answered e. It has been rather the desire of eville that the next movement should rom the West, and if she will now and feels disposed to back the Report, rable, by liberal subscriptions, she d Fayetteville ready.

th Carolina Copper Ore.—About ons of Ore, from the Guilford Mine, here one day this week. We learn new vein has been discovered, of superquality.

mington Rail Road.—We refer our s, with pride and pleasure, to the Reof Gen. Owen, the President of this ny, to the Stockholders, at their late g. The work has been carried on unparalleled energy. It is one of great ude, the burden of which has always , and still rests, upon the town of Wilon, a small but exceedingly spirited and rising community. Notwithstanding e discouragements of feeble support other quarters, scarcity of money, and sion of business, they have, in about and a half since the ground was first n, completed upwards of 40 miles of d, and have the remainder in such a of forwardness as to ensure the comn of 103 miles within the present year. ongratulate our sister town upon the ing prospect before her. We honor r the noble stand she has taken and ained with so much credit to herself, r teaching us that North Carolina *can* plish any great work, if her citizens *will it*. May she realize all that her sanguine hopes have anticipated from nterprize.

te Pride.—In the last Raleigh Register find the proceedings of a meeting in Carolina, where the probability of the tion of the trade of a particular section ntry to Wilmington, N. C. is deprefas an evil to be guarded against; and to medied by the extension of the Raleigh Columbia Rail Road to the South. We ot surprised that the South Carolinians d desire to secure as much trade as ble for Charleston, for it is the policy wise and patriotic people (except those orth Carolina,) to build up their own by their own trade. But we are surd to find this object, thus openly a- sanctioned by the approbation of the ors of the Register. It is totally out of cter with the patriotic feeling which lways marked the course of our friends t old and sterling journal; and we pre- has been unguardedly expressed.

rther:—We have yet to be convinced the good sense and state pride of North lina will suffer a scheme to be carried which will not only divert the trade of section from our State, but is calculated, pparently intended, to destroy the only large commercial towns within our bor- Not only to keep from them the trade h they have not, but to take away that they have. We of course refer to Raleigh and Columbia Rail Road scheme, *now proposed*. The operation of that me would be to divert all the trade of Western part of North Carolina, as well which now passes through Fayetteville and Wilmington, as that which does not, to South Carolina. And for the sake of accomplishing this object, so destitute of every particle of State pride, a route is chosen where a road must be constructed at a much heavier expense than if it passed through Fayetteville.

The following is the portion of the proceedings of the South Carolina meeting which struck us:—

WHEREAS, the difficulties and damages, as well as the expense and very often the diminution of value, which every Citizen of South Carolina, living on the East side of the Santee, Wateree and Catawba, experiences in the conveyance of his produce to Market; and, whereas, also, the opening of a Road *via* Raleigh to the Roanoke, without a correspondent outlet to Charleston, will possibly transfer the traffic of this section, either to Norfolk or to Wilmington, a port whose capacities are daily augmenting and trade incessantly increasing; *Therefore, be it Resolved, &c.*

The Tree of Legal Knowledge.—We refer our readers to the advertisement of Messrs. Turner and Hughes of Raleigh, respecting this unique publication of theirs.—The Raleigh papers speak in the highest terms of the value and beauty of the work, and we intended to copy their remarks, but the advertisement is sufficient.

More frauds in packing Cotton.—Another attempt of this kind has just been discovered at one of the Factories in this town. Two bales, thoroughly wet, and of course destroyed, which there is no difficulty in tracing at once to the gin where it was packed. The perpetrators of such frauds will learn, after a while, that it is a losing business, the arrangements being such that detection *must* follow.

Specie payments.—The banks in New York, according to appointment, resumed specie payments on the 10th inst. It is believed that the Philadelphia Banks will soon follow suit. Exchanges on all parts of the country have greatly improved in consequence.

From England.—The Westchester, at New York from Liverpool, brings papers to April 24th.

The Cotton market, up to the 21st, was without animation, and prices of common to fair qualities had further declined ⅛ to ¼d. On that day and Monday the 23d, however, the demand revived, and spinners, dealers and speculators, bought freely at an advance of ¼d per lb. The sales on Saturday alone were 7000 bales.

The London Observer states that from a million to a million and a half sterling in specie was yet to be forwarded to this country. This added to the sums already received, would make about twelve millions of dollars in all.

Mississippi.—The returns from all the counties in the State give the following result: For Prentiss 12,022, Word 11,389, Claiborne 11,119, Davis 10,641. So that Messrs. Prentiss and Word, the Whig candidates, are elected by an average majority of 825 votes.

Linn Banks, of Virginia, having finally received the certificate of his election from the Sheriffs, has taken his Seat in Congress.

Richmond and Petersburg Rail Road.—This road is now finished, and was opened for travel on the 12th inst. The cars, which are said to be of the most comfortable and commodious kind, run twice a day, each way. This completes the chain of Rail Road travel from Gaston to the Northern cities, except 9 miles from Fredericksburg to Potomac Creek.

Charleston.—We continue our list of contributions received for the relief of the sufferers at Charleston:

Amount in our last,	$89,722
Additional from Wilmington, N. C.	900
Judge Richardson,	100
E. Laffan and R. Berney, Charleston,	1,000
Mr. Edings, Edisto,	100
A Lady, do,	100
Dr. Wm. Read,	100
The "Georgia Hussars," Savannah,	500
Hon. Langdon Cheves, Pendleton,	100
Carolinians at New Orleans,	1,500
Six persons, small sums,	200
Saul Alley, New York,	260
J. Little & Co., do.	100
"A." Columbus, Geo.	100
Citizens of Savannah,	6,063
Major J. L. Smith, U. S. Engineers, a native of Charleston, now at New York,	500
J. E. Boisseau, New York,	300
Col. Francis K. Huger, Pendleton,	50
Citizens of Pendleton,	131
A Mercantile House at Philadelphia,	200
"Hopewell Congregation," Chester Dist.	54
E. A. & W. Winchester, Boston,	100
Citizens of Edgefield C. H.	444
Rev. Richard Fuller, Beaufort, S. C.	100
Hall & Johnson, Fayetteville, N. C.	50
Isaac Ferrall,	50
Sale of unclaimed Goods,	452
	$103,276

Extraordinary Liberality.—The amount received for the Charleston sufferers, as will be seen, is remarkably large, and will yet be greatly swelled by future contributions. We are more surprised at the success, in Augusta and Columbia, of the Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Churches which were destroyed, in raising funds for rebuilding those edifices. It will be recollected that both these towns had made noble contributions for the relief of the sufferers generally. Yet when called on for their benefactions for a particular object, they again contribute their thousands. See the following letters:—

Rev. N. Talley, in a letter to the Rev. B. English, of Charleston, states—"I have preached in the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist churches in the city of Augusta, and the citizens have acted with noble generosity towards us. I have received contributions to aid in rebuilding our churches, amounting nearly to seventeen hundred dollars."

Another letter from the Rev. W. Capers, to the Rev. R. Sinclair, says:

"*Dear Brother*—Let us not fear, but trust in God whom we serve. My reception in Columbia has been the most kind, and subscriptions are made liberally. There would have been a meeting of the church last week, for the purpose of concerting some measures of assistance, but understanding I would come up, they waited for me. Such a meeting has just been held. The hour perhaps unfavorable, a heavy rain falling just at that time, so that but few were present; these, however, subscribed $850, and though my stay may be for but a day or two longer, I expect confidently a subscription of $2000 before I leave Columbia. Would it surprise you should I get a third more, say $3000 from Columbia? There is a spirit here which might give even that; and this too, from those who have just bestowed their aid so liberally to the sufferers by the fire."

CONGRESS.—The most important subject of the past week was the bill, in the House, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a new supply of Treasury Notes, to an amount equal to all which have been, or may be hereafter, paid into the Treasury of those already issued. This bill was resisted by the Opposition on the ground that it would be better for the government at once to borrow money, which could be done at a low rate of interest, than to re-issue an irredeemable paper currency, which would be below par. The bill was debated for several days in the House, and probably more than fifty members participated in the debate. On Saturday the 12th inst. the leaders of the party in the House appeared to have determined to pass the bill before the adjournment that day. Consequently, when the usual hour of adjournment arrived, they resisted a motion to adjourn; and from that hour until *a quarter after one o'clock on Sunday morning*, twenty motions to adjourn were made and rejected. Several times the casting vote of the Speaker was necessary to defeat the motion. After 12 o'clock, (Sunday morning,) no less than four motions were made to adjourn, two of which were decided by the casting vote. Finally the House adjourned, after a session of more than 14 hours.

On Monday, the bill was again taken up, and discussed until 7 o'clock, without taking a question.

On Tuesday, the discussion again continued till a late hour.

On Wednesday, the sitting extended till 10 o'clock at night, and the bill was passed, with the aid of the Previous Question, by a vote of 106 to 99. Various questions were taken during the day, which were decided by a very close vote, and once by the casting vote. Mr. Rariden immediately moved to reconsider the vote on the passage of the bill, he having voted in the affirmative to enable him to make this motion. He wanted the question decided by a full House.

On Thursday, Mr. Rariden's motion came up, when after the Previous Question had been moved, the main question was taken as follows: For the reconsideration 110, against it 109. The Speaker voted against it, producing a tie, and the motion was consequently lost. Thus terminated one of the most closely contested struggles that has ever taken place in Congrss. The Administration can command a bare majority in the House on any party question, and the absence of a vote or two on one side or the other suffices to turn the scale. A few more elections and the House is irrecoverably lost to the party.

The bill was subsequently sent to the Senate, where, after one day's debate, it was passed, 27 votes to 13.

Mr. Boon, (commonly called '*collar Boon*,' from his having said that he gloried in wearing the collar of Jackson,) has, to the surprize of the House, made several attempts to offer a resolution to repeal the Specie Circular. It was opposed by Mr. Cambreleng, and its reception refused, a vote of two-thirds being necessary. Boon offered it in pursuance of the instructions of the Legislature of Indiana.

In the Senate, Mr. Wright, from the committee of Finance, to whom had been referred Mr. Clay's resolution, (proposing to abolish all discrimination in the money receivable in payments to government, and to require the receipt and disbursement of notes of specie paying Banks,) made a long report against the adoption of the resolution. This is a strange inconsistency on the part of Mr. Wright, for he and the whole party, with a single exception, voted a year or two ago, to repeal the Specie Circular, the very identical object of this resolution of Mr. Clay. But what is consistency, or what is principle, when Mr. Clay can be thwarted? We have no doubt that if he were to bring in a resolution approving of Mr. Van Buren's, or Gen. Jackson's administration, the party would vote against it.

When the report had been read, Mr. Morris of Ohio, was so delighted with it that he moved to print 52,000 extra copies; a piece of extravagance never before heard of, the largest number ever printed of any document being 30,000. He was shamed out of this proposition, however, and withdrew it. The motion then being to print 30,000 copies, several members spoke, and among them we find the following remarks of one of our Senators:—

Mr. STRANGE said he regretted that the proposition for 52,000 had been withdrawn. He would have gladly voted for that number, for he believed the document was greatly important to the country. He had lately returned from his part of the country, and the People there were crying out for information. With one kind of information they were abundantly provided, for the speeches of two certain Senators had flooded the country. Mr. S. claimed that he and his political friends had a right to make use of the advantage of the position which they occupied, for it was a kind of advantage which had always been used by the majority for the time being, who threw before the country what they believed would be for its benefit; and every one of a majority believed that he was correct in his views of what would benefit the country. Mr. S. did not know how the speeches of gentlemen on one side of the House got to every man's door, while the speeches of those on the other side never reached them. But he believed this document would go far to correct the evil, and that it would not be used for cannon wadding to celebrate Whig victories; for, if it were properly disseminated, there would be no Whig victories.

We can only say, that we are truly rejoiced to find that our friends have been so considerate as to distribute such numbers of the speeches of distinguished Senators. It gives us stronger ground to hope that the good work is going on; that the truths so ably enforced by the great Whig statesmen of the Senate will find their way to the minds of the people, and contribute to the speedy downfall of the party here as every where else. We are glad of it, moreover, on another account. It is but a few days ago, that an aged and intelligent Van Buren man from a neighboring connty, applied to us repeatedly for a pamphlet copy of one of those speeches, the print of which would be better suited to his eyes than a newspaper, and we could not find one among all our neighbors. We feared that they had not been circulated. We rejoice to hear from the Hon. Senator that we were mistaken.

But there is a passage in these few remarks, to which we would particularly direct the candid reader's attention. To us it appears that it asserts the doctrine that the majority ought to use their power to print one-sided statements, (as this report of Mr. Wright's confessedly is,) to be circulated among the people. We may be doing the Hon. Senator injustice in this supposition, but his language is given above, and our readers can judge for themselves. If such be his meaning, it appears to us that the doctrine cannot be too strongly condemned. The government was created for the whole people, and was intended to rest upon enlightened public opinion; but the course recommended by the Senator would confine its benefits to *a party*, and is tantamount to a confession that that party can only hope to prevail by keeping the people in ignorance.

A Sign.—The New York Times, formerly a warm administration paper, but now the organ of the Conservatives in that city, has hoisted the flag of Henry Clay and N. P. Tallmadge, as candidates for President and Vice President.

Wheat Crop.—We learn from the Petersburg Intelligencer that the recent flattering prospects of an abundant Wheat Crop in some parts of Virginia have been destroyed by the appearance, already, of the Chince Bug. We have heard no complaint of the kind from the Wheat region of North Carolina.

The grain crop in this State will doubtless be very large; as we understand that in many places the cultivation of Cotton is totally abandoned, in consequence of the low price.

☞ *Durham Stock.*—We refer our readers to the advertisement of Capt. Anson Bailey, in another column.

CANDIDATES IN ANSON.

John Grady, Jr. Esq. and P. H. Winston, Esq. are candidates in Anson for the house of commons of the next Legislature.

Randolph County.—Jonathan Reding, Esq. (Whig,) is a candidate for re-election to the *Senate*, opposed by Tidance Lane, Esq. (Adm.) Dr. Wm. B. Lane (one of the late members,) Zebedee Rush, Jesse Walker, (Whigs,) and Benjamin Hawkins, (Adm.) are candidates for the *Commons*.

Burke County.—Maj. E. P. Miller, E. J. Erwin and Wm. M. Carson, Commons.

Burke & Yancey Senatorial District.—Col. Burgess S. Gaither.

Meshack Franklin, (Whig) and Wm. P. Dobson, (V. B.) are candidates for the Senate, and N. Boyden, Richard C. Puryear, Dr. M. Oglesvie, (Whigs) James Calloway and P. B. Roberts, (Vans) for the Commons, in Surry County.—*Watchman.*

We understand that Mr. Robert Melvin is the Van Buren Candidate for the State Senate in the Bladen district, in opposition to Col. W. R. Hall.—*Wilmington Adv.*

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER OF YESTERDAY.

It having been proposed by various meetings of the opponents of the present Administration, in different parts of the United States, that there should be a General Meeting of Delegates from all the States, for the purpose of agreeing on and recommending suitable persons as candidates for the offices of President and Vice President at the next election; and a desire having been expressed by several of said meetings that the time and place of holding such meeting should be fixed by the Opposition Members of Congress, those Members have authorized us to announce that, in compliance with what thus appears to be the general wish, they have met and consulted on the subject, and, after due consideration and reflection, they are of opinion that the Borough of HARRISBURG, in the State of Pennsylvania, is a suitable place, and the first Wednesday in December, 1839, a proper time, for holding a General Meeting for the purposes above mentioned, to be composed of Delegates from all the States in proportion to their representation in the two Houses of Congress.

☞ The Opposition press throughout the United States are desired to give the above AUTHORIZED notice a conspicuous insertion in their respective papers.

Raleigh and Gaston Road.—This Road is now in "the full tide of successful experiment," as far as Littleton, in Warren county—the Cars running to and from Petersburg daily. By the 4th of July, upwards of fifty miles will be completed.

Raleigh Register.

From the Philadelphia Enquirer of May 18.

A TUMULT.—We have various accounts of a tumult which occurred on Wednesday evening, in front of the Pennsylvania Hall, in Sixth street above Arch. The Hall, as is well known, has just been built, and the ceremonies of dedication had been in progress since Monday last. It is stated that about 2000 persons had assembled within its walls on Wednesday evening, to listen to Mr. Garrison and others; a large portion of the audience being female. At the close of Mr. Garrison's address, as we learn from the National Gazette, the crowd became very noisy. It is added, "Mrs. Maria Chapman, of Boston, then addressed the meeting for several minutes. She was followed by Mrs. Angelica E. Grimke Weld, Lucretia Mott, of this city, and Abdy Kelly. In the mean time the crowd increased and became more unruly, and threw various missiles at the windows; no futher injury was done than breaking the glass, as the blinds inside protected the audience. At a quarter before ten, the company retired amid the cries and groans of the mob, who blocked up the street on every side. One black man was knocked down with a club."

It is estimated that at one time, as many as 3000 persons were assembled outside, and great excitement prevailed. The colored persons in the Hall were let out the back way, and were, as might be supposed, dreadfully alarmed. Those of the crowd, however, who were riotously disposed, were comparatively but few in number, the great mass being mere lookers-on.

DESTRUCTION OF PENNSYLVANIA HALL, IN PHILADELPHIA.

The popular excitement growing out of the dedication of Pennsylvania Hall, and the attending circumstances, reached a fearful pitch yesterday. The tumult of the previous night was the theme of all tongues; a thousand extravagant stories were circulated, and the apprehension became general that the night would not pass by, without a still more fearful and exciting scene. During the day, the Hall was open, and, as we believe, one or two Lectures were delivered. At noon, from 100 to 200 persons congregated in front of the building; and the number continued to increase and the sensation to become stronger, until towards sundown; when thousands from every section of the city and county, poured in dense masses towards the scene, and by 8 o'clock, there must have been a concourse of Ten Thousand persons, of all classes, sexes, ages and conditions. The Mayor, we are told, made his appearance at an early hour, and closed the doors of the Hall; notwithstanding it was understood that a Society would meet there in the evening, for the purpose of discussion. We need scarcely state that, as the crowd increased the excitement waxed warmer. The first demonstrations of attack were made upon the windows, which were thrown at from numerous hands, and from every direction.

This movement was followed up by an attempt to force the doors, which at first did not succeed; the efforts, however, were soon redoubled, and an entrance was speedily effected. The next step was breaking the seats, galleries and furniture in the interior. The fragments, it is said, were hastily gathered together in the centre of the hall, and a torch applied. The gas pipes were cut and fire communicated to the streams that issue forth. The alarm of fire was speedily given, and the vast multitude re-echoed the cry. The State House bell also rang out, and the engines and firemen poured in with their apparatus, which they speedily put in readiness for action.

The crowd by this time had swollen to an immense magnitude, and not only Sixth street from Arch to Race presented a dense mass of human beings, but all the streets and alleys adjacent, were thronged with eager and excited spectators The alarm soon spread through the city—a few hasty particulars passed from mouth to mouth, and the apprehension was far greater among those who had not an opportunity of witnessing the progress of the flames, than the immediate spectators of the scene.

This was natural; the Hall being located in one of the most densely populated parts of our city, within a stone's throw of the Arch Street Theatre, and a number of frame buildings being in the immediate neighbourhood, it was feared that, no matter how well directed the efforts of the firemen, nor how liberal the supply of water, they would not be able to bound the progress of the flames.—Nay more, a conflict between the police and crowd was apprehended; and hence, many an anxious mother or susceptible wife, dreaded lest the night would not pass by, without the destruction of life as well as property.

Soon after nine o'clock, the whole building was wrapped in flames, which diffused a lurid light around, and throwing their red reflections upon the multitude below, imparted a remarkable and fearful effect to the scene. Every window vomited forth its volume, and the roof cracked, smoked and blazed before the progress of the devouring element. It was a fearful scene, and yet we never witnessed so vast a concourse so passive and so quiet, considering the circumstances of the case. The great majority appeared to be merely spectators; unwilling, by any movement, whatever, either to increase the existing, or provoke further excitement. The firemen were perfectly self possessed; and took especial pains to protect and save the surrounding property. This was a task of great difficulty, but one in which, as we believe, they proved fully successful. Torrents of water descended; and as fast as the strength of one body of men gave way, their places were instantly supplied by another.

We saw several colored persons in the outskirts of the crowd; but as far as our observation extended, no effort was made to molest them. We were told, however, that several were driven from the ground. The fire raged furiously until all the wood-work of the building was destroyed. The roof fell in about ten o'clock; and as the flames subsided, the throng gradually dispersed. At 11 o'clock, Pennsylvania Hall was a mass of ruins, the walls alone erect and standing, and the noise, bustle and confusion incident to such an occurrence, became gradually more subdued, as the hour of twelve approached. The only accident that we heard of, was one caused by an engine which, running over a fireman, fractured his leg. He was carried off on a board by a number of citizens. We need scarcely add, that the condition of the residents in the immediate neighborhood, and especially at the commencement of the occurrence, was alarming and painful in the extreme.

The Gazette estimates that 25,000 persons were present, generally respectable, and determined to protect from interruption those who were destroying the building. The firemen, too, whilst they deluged the surrounding buildings with water, did not throw a drop on the devoted building.

FURTHER DISTURBANCES.

May 19.—Last evening, a large number of persons gathered in Cherry street, above Tenth, in front of a school-house. The Mayor was there with his police and prevented any injury to the property.

Nearly at the same time, the very large building in Thirteenth street above Callowhill, built for an asylum for colored children, was found to be on fire; but it was put out. Immense numbers of persons were assembled, but we saw nothing of violence.

New York, May 19.

Wall Street is quite excited to-day, in consequence of the rapid advance in the stock market. For three days they have been constantly rising. Confidence is evidently increasing, and money becoming easier. U. S. Bank Stock $118¾.

United States Bank.—We learn, upon what we deem sufficient authority, that the Bank of the United States has offered to arrange with the government for the immediate redemption of the Bonds, (amounting in all to six millions of dollars) which it gave to the Treasury in payment for the stock held by the government in the institution. It is doubtful, however, whether Congress will empower the executive to dispose of the bonds.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

DIED,

In Wake county, on Friday last, of a Pulmonary affection, Dr. RANSOM HINTON—a man emphatically without reproach.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—MAY 23.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	75	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	10 a 11	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	23	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8¼	Salt,	70 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3
Corn,	80 a 85	Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 4
Candles, F. F.	18	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	90 a $1	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$5¼ a 7½	Wheat, new	$1 a $1 10
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	40 a 45
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

D. GILCHRIST,

SURGEON DENTIST,

MAY be found at Mrs. Brown's, (Gillespie street) until the first of June next. Persons wishing to consult him, will please call soon, as his stay is short.

He has on hand a beautiful supply of *Porcelain* Teeth, warranted not to change colour.

Fayetteville, May 21, 1838. 94-1w

Notice.

THE Subscriber has procured from Mr. E. L. Winslow his famous BULL, Duke of Wellington, of the best blooded short-horn Durham species. He is not yet two years old, and for size and beauty exceeds any animal of the kind ever raised in this part of the country. He needs only to be seen to be admired. Those who are desirous of improving the breed of their Cattle, or raising first rate Milch Cows, have an opportunity of doing so, by sending their Cows to my Plantation, and paying me $3 for each one they send.

A. BAILEY.

May 23, 1838. 94 3m

N. B.—Those persons who send their servants with Cows, are requested to charge them not to leave open any of my gates. A. B.

Tree of Legal Knowledge,

DESIGNED AS AN ASSISTANT TO STUDENTS IN THE STUDY OF THE LAW.

TURNER & HUGHES have the pleasure of announcing to the gentlemen of the Bar and Students of Law, the completion of the above work, which will be found invaluable to all engaged in the Legal profession.

In the inception of a study, accurate and logical arrangement is indispensable. Without it, the Student will always grope in the dark, and ultimately, find his labors *useless*. The great object of this work is to impress upon the mind the methodical divisions and subdivisions of Blackstone's Commentaries, and thus enable the student effectually to master the work and preserve the arrangement as the general guide of his future studies.

To the practitioner also, it is deemed useful in consolidating his learning and forming an instructive and ornamental appendage to an Office. The gentleman, too, who is desirous of becoming acquainted with that system of laws, of which ours is principally composed, and which is highly necessary to every Legislator and scholar, will be materially benefitted by its use, especially in conjunction with the Commentaries.

The following brief explanation will convey to the reader some idea of the "TREE OF LEGAL KNOWLEDGE."

The three roots, *General Customs*, *Particular Customs*, and *Particular Laws*, springing from the life-giving soil of *Natural* and *Revealed Law*, grew in time into that magnificent tree the *Common Law* of England, which commands the observance of the rights of Man, &c.

The *Rights* of *Persons*, constituting the first or right branch of this tree, delineates the rights of man, whether absolute or relative, the classes of society whether ecclesiastical or lay; civil, military or maritime; and the different degrees of standing from the King to the Peasant; the form of Government, and the heads under which it is to be contemplated. Interspersed, throughout, are the insignia, emblems and mottoes, which denote the rank, precedence and peculiar province of each.

The second branch denotes the *Rights of Things*, and commences with the prominent division of real and personal, keeping them distinct throughout, and enables the reader to have constantly before him the kinds of property, the estates which may be had therein, the various means by which title may be acquired and lost—making the reader also acquainted with the persons capable of aliening, and of being aliened to, and different methods of aliening—with deeds, their kinds, requisites, component parts, how avoided, &c. which bough hangs over the whole in indication of the fact that almost all property is held by or under deed.

Next in succession, is *Private Wrongs*. After expressing the means by which a man may, agreeably to law, redress his own wrongs without recourse to any tribunal, and the redress which the law gives without seeking her aid; the reader is introduced into the various Courts where he may obtain redress, informed of the method of obtaining it, and all the wrongs which he is liable to receive in person or property, (below public offences) and the remedy for every injury. These remedies, he will perceive, are borne by birds, either flying towards the tree, or perched upon its boughs; with a scroll waving from its beak, whereon is written the remedy. The first position indicates injuries committed with force, the last, injuries which flow as the consequences of some illegal act.

The last, or left branch, represents *Public Wrongs*. This embraces the nature of crimes and their punishments, the persons capable of committing them, the method of redress in Criminal Courts, the means of preventing their perpetration, and their various kinds: against God and Religion, the Commonwealth, the Government, the Laws of Nations and individuals. All the wrongs which may be offered to each, are accurately defined, and the punishments which follow their commission. These punishments are represented by figures, calculated by their appearance to convey some idea of their comparative enormity. For a more full and graphic expression, an index to this branch is annexed.—That index is introduced in an allegory also, conveying still a lesson of instruction. A temple appears, supported by three massive columns emblematic of the mixed government of Great Britain, viz: Monarchy, Aristocracy and Democracy.—Upon the entablature, which they support, rises a finely chased column representing the British Constitution. Capping that column, is the emblem of the Genius which presides over the destinies of that mighty nation. On one hand from a rainbow, that ancient sign of a covenant, of obedience and protection, beams a refulgent light, which opens the vision to all the benefits which flow from obedience to laws, and good government. Plenty with her cornucopia of profusion; mild, gentle peace, wreathing her civic crowns, commenced with her sisters, Arts and Science, all revelling in the delights of a millenium. But on the other hand, may be perceived in the darkness that reigns, "in horrible emblazonry limned," the figures of terrific vengeance, breathing forth the punishments which await each crime. "Where passed the shaft" the "trace is found," and on it written the chastisement which follows the commission of misdemeanors.

The above description is inadequate to convey to the mind of the reader a just conception of this splendid Engraving. It should be examined, and that carefully, in order to understand thoroughly the beauty apparent in its design and execution.

The Subscribers having incurred great expense in the procurement of the Engraving, confidently relying upon the citizens of the "Old North State" for support in their undertaking, respectfully call their attention to this ingenious production of one of her sons, a gentleman of the bar. It is with great reluctance that they send forth a Subscription paper—but, in the present instance, it is unavoidable. The expense, already incurred, renders it necessary that only so many copies should be struck off as may be called for by Subscribers.

TERMS.—For a copy mounted on rollers in the form of a large Map, EIGHT DOLLARS—bound as an Atlas, SIX DOLLARS—or in sheets, consisting of seven plates, FIVE DOLLARS.

Subscribers will please send in their names, at an early day, and specify the form in which they desire to receive the work.

Specimens are to be seen at the North Carolina Book Store, where gentlemen are invited to call and examine this valuable addition to our Law Library.

TURNER & HUGHES.

Raleigh, May 21, 1838. 94-2w

Notice.

I FOREWARN all persons from trading for a Note of hand given by me to James Lytch, for Fifty Dollars, dated the 29th December, 1837, and due about the 15th of May, 1838, as said Note was given for a part of the purchase money for a Horse, and said Horse proved to be unsound.—I therefore shall never pay said Note unless compelled by law.

ANGUS MALLOY.

May 16, 1838. 94-3w

Notice is hereby given,

TO Messrs. Wolf and Clarks, to Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co, and Mr. Daniel W. Gantley, Merchants of New York, their Agents or Attornies, that on Monday the 4th day of June next, at the Court House in Pittsborough, Chatham county, North Carolina, the Subscriber will apply before the competent legal authority to be permitted to take the benefit of the Act of the General Assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, when and where they can attend, or their agents or attornies, and object if they think proper.

LEWIS KIDD.

May 18, 1838. 94 2w

Wrapping Paper.

100 Reams for sale low by

E. J. HALE.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.

All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

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20 HHDS. prime New Orleans MOLASSES,
10 do New Orleans SUGAR,
6 do Porto Rico and St. Croix do,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
50 do Laguira do,
500 sacks Liverpool SALT,
3 casks London PORTER.
For sale by
CHARLES T. HAIGH.

May 2, 1838. 91-4w

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.
WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

New Cheap GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and friends generally, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c. &c ; all of which will be sold at reduced prices, as they are determined on closing their Dry Goods business. Those who wish to purchase and get bargains, would do well to call soon.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1838. 88tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED by the late arrivals, a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are—
Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Adelaide and Brown CLOTHS, uncommonly cheap,
965 pieces Calicoes, 274 pieces Ginghams,
245 pieces French Muslins, Printed Lawns and Fancy Handkerchiefs, a large assortment,
Lace Edging and Bobinet Lace of all kinds, Italian and other Silks,
382 pieces Linen Drills, Summer Cloths and Vestings, Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Diapers and Table Covers,

A general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

With many other Goods, all which are offered at the lowest Market price, by Wholesale or Retail.

April 10, 1838. 88tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

200 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 bushels Cadiz do,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil part pure,
110 casks unslacked Thomastown Lime,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 barrels Calcined Plaister,
30 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
20 half do 1 do,
15 tons Iron, flat, square and round Bars, and Hoop Iron,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
5 casks London Porter,
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe and Colemina Wines,
1 dozen baskets Champaign do,
15 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine,
20 boxes & half boxes Blond Raisins,
Common and English Dairy Cheese,
Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial and Black Teas,
Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar in Hhds. and Barrels.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 9, 1838. 75tf

The Subscriber

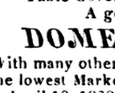
IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

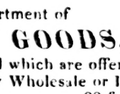
CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.





RAIL ROAD HOTEL,

At ENFIELD, Halifax County, N. C.

J. SOUTHALL having taken from Mrs. P. W. Southall, that beautiful new Building, situated at the West end of the village, and contiguous to her Grove, is now fitting up for the reception of Travellers. Too many promises have been made in this line of business, in which the public have been deceived I shall only say, call and judge for yourselves. Mrs. Southall and Daughters promise personal attention to Ladies.

April 1, 1838. 87-tIJ'ly.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

NEW

WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

BY the act of Incorporation, the property of each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and Inland Navigation, may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents. The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices. On risks taken by Agents, losses will be paid, where the premiums are received.

THOMAS S. METCALF, President.

Directors.

Samuel Hale,	*Artemas Gould,*
Amory Sibley,	*John M. Adams,*
Solomon Kneeland,	*William H. Morgan,*
Moses Roff, Jun.	*Elisha Manton,*
Adam Johnston,	*William P. Rathbone,*
David W. St. John,	*Benjamin H. Warren,*
Jacob Moise,	*James P. Stuart,*
Hays Bowdre,	*Samuel H. Peck.*
Andrew J. Miller,	*George Parrott,*
Edward Padelford,	*Francis M. Robertson.*

WILLIAM T. GOULD, Secretary.

THE undersigned age asnts of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

$50 REWARD,

FOR **ALFRED**, the property of Mr. Joseph Du Brutz, who escaped from the Subscriber on the road (via this place) from North Carolina to Alabama, in Lancaster District, So. Carolina, 16 miles East of Land's Ford, on Catawba river, on the night of Tuesday, the 21st instant, as he was conveying him to his owner, in Marengo County, Alabama. I will pay the above reward of Fifty Dollars for him, if retaken and lodged in Jail, so that he may be gotten by his proper owner or by the Subscriber. It is believed that he will make his way back if not taken, to his former range.

WILLIAM LOCKE.

Chesterville, Chester District, South Carolina, Nov. 23. 70tf

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Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

FRESH GOODS.

E. J. LILLY

IS now receiving his new SPRING GOODS, consisting of a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Summer Stuffs, printed Muslins & Lawns, an excellent assortment of Silks and Bombazines, fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Gloves and Hosiery, Calicoes, and Domestic Goods.

—*Also*—

Bonnets, Hats, Umbrellas and Parasols, Shoes, Cutlery, &c. &c., which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1838. 87-12w.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by

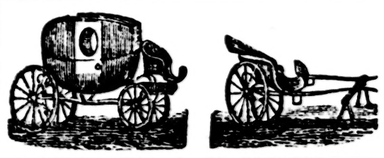
E. J. HALE.

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838; The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keepsake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from the German; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pickwick Club, 4 vols.; Thornton's Family Prayers, &c.

E. J. HALE.

December 26.



GARDNER & McKETHAN,

OFFER their sincere thanks to their friends and the public in general, for the liberal encouragement they have received, and also inform them that they have now on hand, finished and unfinished, a considerable quantity of Work, such as

Close Family CARRIAGES,

Large and small BAROUCHES,

for one and two Horses,

Also, a variety of WAGONS, on Elliptic Springs and Chains, for one or two Horses. Also, GIGS and SULKIES of all descriptions. All of which they will sell low, and warrant to be of good workmanship and materials. Persons wishing to purchase any article in our line of business, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Orders will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

P. S.—All Work previously made and sold by them, will be repaired free of expense, if they have failed by bad timbers or workmanship.

October 3, 1837. 61tf

A Runaway taken up.

ON the 21st March last, a Mulatto fellow who calls himself JOHN LANG was taken up and committed to the Jail of this County as a runaway Slave. He is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, 30 or 35 years of age, and would probably weigh about 160 lbs. Three of the toes of the right foot and one or two of the joints of three toes of the left foot are missing. He states that they were frost bitten and came off. He says that he is free, but has no papers of any description, nor can he name any person who can certify that he is so. His back shows lasting impressions of the whip, and leaves no doubt of his being a Slave. He came from the South to this place in company with another fellow with whom he says he fell in at Pe Dee, and who escaped when this fellow was arrested. He speaks of having been in Savannah, but gives no names of persons with whom he is acquainted. There is no doubt he belongs to some person in South Carolina, and it is believed from his frequently using the word "Poss," that he is a Mechanic. He says himself that he is a Carpenter. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, Jailer.

Lumberton, N. C., April 10, 1838. 89tf

☞ The Columbia Telescope will publish one month and forward their bill to me at this place.

Pickwick Papers, &c.

THE Pickwick Papers, with plates, in one vol. Also, the Divorced, a Novel; The Great Metropolis; Barnes' Notes on the Corinthians, a new work; Chalmers' Theology; Young Man's Guide; &c. &c. Received by

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9.

E. J. HALE.

February 20.

$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 25th March, a Negro man by the name of BOB, about 38 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout built, high forehead, rather bald, dark complexion, stutters badly when agitated, lost some of his fore teeth, scarred on the back. When he left me he wore a dark round Coat and black Sattinett Pantaloons, and a high bell crown Hat.—I think he will try to pass for a free man, and is making his way through the upper part of the State. I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver him to me at my residence in Richmond County, or lodge him in any Jail, so that I get him again.

D. B. NICHOLSON.

Richmond County, April 24, 1838. 91-6w

Mill Saws, Mill Saws.

JUST received, a few dozen of Rowland's extra thick MILL SAWS, of superior quality, manufactured expressly for this market.

H. LEETE.

April 4, 1838. 87tf

NEW SUPPLY OF BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received from New York, the principal part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

E. J. HALE.

November 7, 1837

W. L. COFER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

(Successor of H. Erambert,)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the Public in general, that he has purchased the entire Stock in trade of H. Erambert, and intends carrying on the above business in all its branches. He assures those who may patronize him, that no pains will be spared in giving satisfaction, and warrants his Cutting and Making inferior to none; —his work is always done in the most fashionable manner.

He has on hand a good assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

Which he will make up at the shortest notice; also a good assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

And FANCY ARTICLES, in his line, such as Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, Suspenders, Gloves, Riding Belts, Nett Shirts and Drawers, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

March, 1838. 86tf

Dr. PRATT & Co's

Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D,*
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co., and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 91-1Y-pd

REMOVAL,

AND

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce*. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

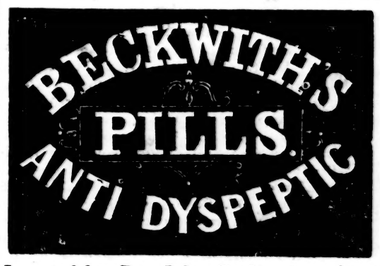
G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having beenappointed *Whole sale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, cloth. ed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

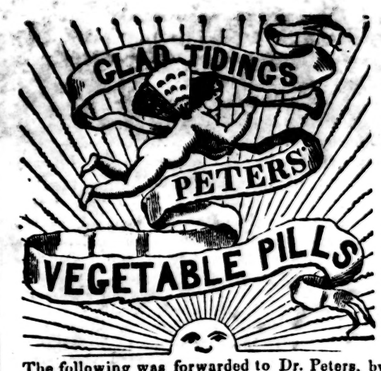
ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

For Sale.

15 BARRELS St. Croix SUGAR,
30 Bags Laguira COFFEE,
For sale by
J. HUSKE & SON.

February 21, 1838. 81-tf.



The following was forwarded to Dr. Peters, by a highly respectable Planter of Wake Co. No. Ca., March 3d, 1838:

Dear Sir: By the request of Mr. Harrison, I send you a few lines respecting the efficacy of your Pills. I have used them in my family for three years, during which time, I have used not less than thirty boxes, and I do assure you, they are far superior to any Medicine I have ever used.—Sir, in such estimation do I hold your Pills, that I would sooner pay ten Dollars a box than be without them; I believe there is no Medicine in the world more innocent, and at the same time, so effectual in removing and preventing disease; I have a Sister, who, for a long time, has been severely afflicted with what is called Dropsey in the chest; she has been under the care of one of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without receiving the least benefit; her case was truly deplorable, and it was believed by all, that her disease was incurable; whilst in this hopeless situation and given over by her attending Physician, she commenced the use of your Pills, and I am grateful in being able to add, that in less than 3 months, she was perfectly well, and has remained so to this day; her recovery to health was almost a miracle. I could mention several others in this County, who have been snatched as it were from the very verge of the grave, by the use of your Pills, and that too, after all other means had failed to give relief; these wonderful cures have caused your Pills to be extensively popular in this section of country, and I have only to add, that I have never seen or heard of a single person who has used your Pills, who did not recommend them in terms of the most unqualified praise. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please, for I feel it a pleasure and a duty, to recommend them to the notice of the afflicted. My residence is twelve miles from Raleigh, on the road to Fayetteville.

I am, with sentiments of regard, your obedient servant. A. G. BANKS.

Charlotte, N. C. Nov. 11, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Your Pills are so extremely popular here, that the people are but few, and far between who think of using any other. Calomel, blue pills, and the whole catalogue of patent medicines which were in vogue in these parts, have vanished before them, like mists before the sun. I have recently purchased two thousand boxes from your general agent, Mr. Harrison, and there has been such a demand for them, that I believe I will shortly have to trouble you with another order. Yours respectfully,

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9, 1837.

This will certify that I was afflicted for several years with *Chronic* Hepatitis, (Liver Complaint) and after using various preparations of mercury, &c. as prescribed by physicians, without any effect, that Peters' Vegetable Pills have produced a complete cure.

My complaints were pain in the head and side, dizziness, sourness of stomach, capricious appetite, furred tongue, costiveness, &c., which have all been removed. I am fully convinced that my life has been preserved by the use of Peters' Pills, and in many other cases I have known them to be used with equally beneficial results.

JAS. W. SCARBOROUGH.

Union Hotel, Raleigh, N. C. April 9, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Having been for several years afflicted with Liver Complaint and general debility. I had recourse to your inestimable Vegetable Pills, and the result is that I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health. I am never without them in my own family, and I descant upon their virtues to all my friends; but the latter is nearly labor in vain, as they are already extremely popular here.

J. C. BLATCHFORD.

Greensborough, N. C. Jan. 1837.

This will certify that my wife was severely afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for ten years, and had nearly lost the use of her right arm;—that she had been under the care of several eminent physicians, and made use of a variety of popular medicines, all of which failed in the desired effect;—until at length she had recourse to your Vegetable Pills, ten boxes of which have completely restored her to health.

I myself am troubled with Head-ache and Colic, and have never known an instance in which your Pills did not afford me speedy relief.

WATSON W. WOODBURN.

Boston, Mass. Jan. 1, 1838.

Dear Doctor.—I would be wanting in gratitude and in the wish to alleviate the sufferings of others who may be afflicted as I was previous to the use of your Vegetable Pills, did I not write you a few lines on the subject. I had been for many years a constant martyr to the Scrofula, and had tried any quantities of "remedies," but every new one was a new failure, until my good fortune prompted me to use your Vegetable Pills, twelve boxes of which have made me as sound and as grateful a man as any in Christendom. I will do everything I can to circulate the reputation of your Pills in this part of the country, which, however, will be of but little service to you as their own unrivalled qualities have already introduced them into almost every family. I am most gratefully yours,

JAMES HAMMOND.

Mecklenburg County, Va., Feb. 4, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your Pills for the last eighteen months, and have this day purchased twelve dozen boxes of Mr. Harrison, who wished me to transmit you my opinions touching their merits. For myself, I never found any medicine that has done me so much good; but I have yet higher authority in their favour, for I have sold a great number of boxes to the physicians around here, all of whom have expressed themselves highly gratified with their effects. This of course has made them very popular here; indeed, so much so, that they are to be found in almost every dwelling. Make what use you please of this: and I wish it could be made yet more flattering as I feel that nothing too favourable can be said of your Pills. Sincerely yours,

COL JOHN FINCH.

New Glasgow, Amherst Co., Va., Nov. 8, 1837.

This is to certify that I have seen Peters' Vegetable Pills used in a case of Dropsy, and am prepared to substantiate, that a most perfect cure was the issue.

About 8 months ago, my boy, a slave, was taken down by the above complaint, and accordingly I called in a physician, but he afforded him no relief. I then had recourse, by the recommendation of a former sufferer, to the pills alluded to; and the effect was, that in less than three months, the patient was as well as ever.

EDWARD A. CABELL.

Edenton, N. C. April 10, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your pills in my family, for the last twelve months, with the greatest satisfaction. In Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Sick Head ache, Costiveness, and Debility, they are indeed invaluable. I have to add in their favor, that I have recommended them to many of my neighbors, not a few of whom, have since informed me that they believed their lives were saved by their use. Yours, &c.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT.

Mecklenburg Co., Va., Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, sick Head-ache, Bilious Fevers, and other diseases, produced by inactivity of the liver.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

These Pills for sale by E. J. HALE.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and every particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business, combined with unremitting attention, will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFERS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Neff, Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Tay, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn.

GROCERIES.

JUST Received and for sale by the subscriber,
65 hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
7 do superior Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do New Orleans Sugar,
30 bags green Cuba Coffee,
37 do prime Rio Coffee,
5 hhds New England Rum,
3 half chests Young Hyson Tea,
5 casks Rice.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

April 17, 1838.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of administration on the personal Estate of Matthew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court, and all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON.

September 5, 1836.

HOLBROOK'S BELL

For Churches, Manufactories, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bells in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive all orders for their Bells of any size which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the U. States. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Factory Bells of superior finish and tones. Orders and information given by

JAMES HOLBROOK.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and if any fail to give satisfaction, they will be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells taken in exchange.

Fayetteville, October 20.

NEW GOODS! NEW

The Subscriber is now receiving

GOODS

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out his present Stock, Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN

January 3, 1838.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Colognes for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, Middletown, Orange Co. N. Y. would here inform those wanting Stones that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the stones to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair instead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber at any place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and other markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is required to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when required.

O. G. PARKER.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Thomas Cook, dec'd, at March Term, of the County Court, 1838, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to settle up the same, and persons having demands against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, properly authenticated, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

JNO. H. COOK.

March 20, 1838.

CARRIAGE For Sale.

A GOOD second hand close CARRIAGE much used, hung on Sea Springs, and low. Apply at this Office.

March 27.

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES of various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. HALE.

October 10, 1837.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, as a runaway on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl who calls herself Lucy, who is supposed to belong to Mr. Wright, of the State of Georgia. She is about 18 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, and is a lunatic. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, within the time required by law, or she will be sold to pay her Jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE.

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838.

For Rent, till 1st Nov.

THE SUMMER RETREAT, two miles from Town, formerly the property of Col. Wm. Ashe. Possession given immediately. The House, a fine Garden and Fruit Orchard attached, will be rented, with or without the adjoining 50 acres of good river Land, of which there is a fine meadow. Apply at this office.

March 28.

A New Sulkey.

A NEW SULKEY, with patent leather and patent turned Axletree and Elliptic Springs, with Harness, warranted of the best materials and workmanship, for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by

NOTT & ST

February 14, 1838.

---

100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging,

For sale by

JOHN